THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 34 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944 R | **ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Roosevelt Hails Power of Lend-Lease; Nazis Stiffen Defense at Polish Border; Stettin Crushed by Heavy RAF Assault

Official United States Coast Guard; Associated Press

Lend-Lease: Symbol of Allied Unity

Upper: Photographed from the deck of an American combat transport, this parade of transports and cargo ships is symbolic of the nation's far-flung supply lines. Convoy is bearing men and supplies to the South Pacific battle front. Lower: Sentry stands guard over American-made trucks assembled at Tabriz before being moved from Iran to Russia for service on the Eastern Front.

Berdichev captured by Russians; Fifth Army drives ahead in Italy aided by air bombs.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

German defense has stiffened along the line of the old Polish border. Russian reports indicate that Marshal von Mannstein is preparing to make a stand there.

Whether this means that General Vatutin's remarkable 12-day westward advance from Radomysl has reached its limit for the present remains to be seen. The Germans, however, seem more concerned to block the Russian advance in Poland than to stop the advance south of the Kiev salient. They evacuated their stronghold of Berdichev after five days of heavy fighting and the Russians have entered the city. The Red Army has also made other gains to the south of the salient, leaving a section of the 500,000 or so German troops of the Dnieper Bend cooped up in a narrow corridor between Cherkassy and Belaya Tserkov.

Should General Vatutin be able to continue his southward advance toward the Rumanian frontier, there may soon be a general evacuation of the Dnieper Bend. Difficult supply problems, however, hamper the movements of the Russian forces following any rapid gain and the German High Command hitherto has been able to take full advantage of this circumstance to organize resistance at the right moment. The state of affairs at the old Polish frontier for the past few days has remained obscure owing to confused reports from Russia placing the Red Army far beyond where it is reported today.

Meanwhile, fresh activity with the Fifth Army in Italy's sleet and rain is reported after a prolonged period of inaction. Supported by strong dive bomber attacks, the Allies have gained a mile on a 10-mile front at either side of the Via Casilina leading to Cassino and Rome. The infantry appears to have broken through elaborately prepared pillbox defenses stretching far to the rear. The ground was prepared by American A-36's dashing along at top speed and at treetop height. Rumors of a new "Southern Siegfried" German line back of Cassino are now beginning to come out of Italy.

In the West, Stettin, Germany's biggest Baltic port, was treated to a crushing attack by RAF heavy bombers in a 1,300-mile round-trip moonlight raid. The expedi-

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President reports U. S. aid to Allies totals $18,608,553,000 — Lauds reverse aid.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Lend-lease and reverse aid, the United States' grand total of which has now burgeoned to $18,608,553,000, has redoubled the power of the United Nations to wage offensives in this "year of decisive actions," President Roosevelt declared today in transmitting to Congress his thirteenth lend-lease report.

Revealing that lend-lease and reciprocal aid had become the prime instrument for pooling Allied war strength, the report discloses the precipitous upsurge in volume of American aircraft, ordnance and other munitions transferred to fighting allies, 61 per cent of lend-lease going into armaments in 1943 as compared with 47 per cent in 1942.

"The lend-lease program has made stronger the ties that bind the United Nations together for common victory, and in common determination to assure a lasting peace," President Roosevelt declared.

Answering criticism that the United States is contributing a disproportionate share of its petroleum resources to the war, compared to Allied contributions, the report expresses the assurance that all nations, the United States included, will have fair and equal access to the oil reserves of the world after the war.

Criticism Answered

"Agreed action by the nations of the world, as provided for in the master lend-lease agreements, for the expansion of production, the elimination of discriminatory treatment in commerce, and the reduction of trade barriers, will assure to the United States and other nations fair and equal access to the petroleum produced in all parts of the world," the report states.

The report adds, in further rebuttal, that the total quantity of petroleum products exported from the United States in 1943 was substantially less than the total quantity of such products exported commercially in 1938, the last year before the European war.

The United Kingdom continues to receive the lion's share of lend-lease exports, 43.2 per cent, with Russia's share 25.6 per cent for the 33-month period covered in the report.

All Aid Common Cause

The President's letter transmitting the report to Congress stresses that each of the United Nations is giving what it can to the common cause, whether it be in fighting manpower or in war production. "Our common objective," he says, "is that all the planes and all the tanks and all the food and other equipment that all the United Nations together can produce should be used as effectively as possible by our combined forces to hasten the defeat of the enemy."

A breakdown of total lend-lease aid for the 33 months covered by the report follows:

Munitions	$9,827,519,000
Industrial items	3,931,531,000
Foodstuffs	2,376,799,000
Servicing and repair of ships	490,728,000
Ship rental, ferrying planes	1,382,583,000
Production facilities in U. S.	604,604,000
Miscellaneous	84,789,000
	$18,608,553,000

In another table and graph the report breaks down the value in

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Numbers Case Speeded; U. S. Built 65 Carriers; French Plan for Invasion

The World's Day—January 6, 1944

Boston: Number-Pool Case Ends With Fines Paid

Five men nabbed by Boston police in a major number-pool raid last night wound up the case in record time today by admitting findings of guilty in Municipal Court and paying fines of $100 to $1,000 each. [Page 2.]

New England's 43rd Division became one of the "great fighting divisions of the United States" for its record on New Georgia Island, the War Department announced in its first official account of the Yankee outfit under fire. [Page 4.]

An hour-long conference between Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, and William F. Hayes, Assistant Attorney General, was held at the State House today. While neither official would disclose the subject of the meeting, it was believed it involved evidence in the recently nol prossed gambling conspiracy case against five Boston Police officials.

Leather strikers who brought on Army seizure of 13 tanneries in the Peabody-Salem area in November practically lost the point which brought on the strike when the New England War Labor Board ruled that two men who were laid off must pay dues to the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the C. I. O.

National: U. S. Built 65 Plane Carriers in '43

Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal said in New York today that American shipyards, working at high speed and doubling the size of the Navy in a year, built 65 aircraft carriers of all types in 1943.

More than 3,000 unionized employees of Philadelphia's Department of Public Works have gone on strike in an effort to enforce their demand for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase. Workers involved are members of the Street Cleaning, Highways and Water Bureau locals of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, (A. F. of L.).

Army ordnance has made more than a 50 per cent conversion from natural to synthetic rubber, Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces, announced in New York. He said this represented a saving of more than 10,000 tons of natural rubber a month.

In a surprise visit, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, pinned the Purple Heart on 19 men at a reception at the Naval Hospital at Oakland, Calif. The Navy announced that the Admiral appeared in Oakland recently for the ceremony.

An antitrust suit was filed in New York by the United States Government against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in America and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the British chemical, trust. Violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act in the manufacture of chemical products, ammunition, and firearms is charged. [Page 6.]

In Europe: French Force to Join Invaders

A second French expeditionary force to take part in the Allied invasion of Europe from the west or south will be formed as result of a decision of the French National Committee which has also decreed mobilization of men of 18 and 19 years of age.

Massacre of 1,000 residents of Kalavryta in Greece by the Nazis, and destruction of two historic convents, Mega Spileon and Agia Lavra, is disclosed by the Exiled Greek Government.

The six democratic parties of Southern Italy have now been given permission by the Allied Military Government to hold a conference at Bari on Jan. 28.

Joseph Darnand, Vichy appointed secretary general for the maintenance of order, has been described in the Swedish press as France's "Himmler," while the Nazi Party paper, Völkischer Beobachter, quotes him as saying he intends to "break force by force."

Marshal Erwin Rommel has completed a tour of anti-invasion defenses in Holland, according to a Berlin radiocast which added that "alarm practices and maneuvers" prove that "the divisions are ready for the attack."

Premier Dobri Bojilov of Bulgaria has reported to the Regency Council on the political status of the country, states the German-controlled Vichy Radio. Germany has persistently denied reports from Turkey that the Bulgarian Premier has been overthrown.

Washington: Monetary Experts Closer to Accord

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said American and British monetary experts are closer to agreement on plans for postwar international currency stabilization than they have been "at any time." He told a news conference he was hopeful for an early monetary conference. He declined to discuss specific points at issue between the British and American plans.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles disclosed that he would inaugurate within a few days a new price ceiling program for 13 fresh winter vegetables. They are peas, snap beans, spinach, carrots, eggplant, cucumbers, peppers, cabbage, lima beans, celery, tomatoes, cauliflower, and lettuce.

Canada: Quebec Officials Confer on Strike

Montreal's Mayor Adhemar Reynault is meeting with Premier Adelard Godbout and members of the provincial cabinet in an effort to speed settlement of the continuing strike of 2,000 civic employees in Montreal.

Bigger State Farm Crops In 1944 Forecast

Union Agricultural group asks WPB to provide lumber for boxes for increasing production.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6—Prospects for greatly increased production of corn, fruits and vegetables, and beef cattle in Massachusetts, with rapidly growing freezer-locker units to care for the storage of wartime foods in 1944, highlighted the second day's session of the Union Agricultural Meeting here today.

Resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association called upon the War Production Board for allocations of lumber for greatly needed boxes and baskets, the chief item of scarcity.

Meantime Bay State fire chiefs under the leadership of Raymond J. Kenney, head of the State Department of Conservation, met with forest fire wardens, farmers, and insurance men interested in rural fire protection. They called for greater community responsibilities and co-operative assistance among communities in fighting fires.

Livestock Producers

At the same time producers of beef cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, as well as beekeepers and breeders of milk goats, were in attendance at separate meetings devoted to problems in their particular fields.

The Fruit Growers' question box—with 100 printed questions on pruning, soil management, fertilizers, planting, pest control, harvesting, storage, and marketing—attracted a large and inquisitive audience. The 100 questions were doubled and trebled as one query and its answers launched dozens of others.

Louis J. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Chairman of the Executive Committee, today said that he foresaw a possibility of at least 20,000 additional acres of land planted to corn in 1944 in order to care for livestock feeding. He said this would mean an increase of about 20 per cent and added that poultry men and dairy men alike had been caught short on corn in 1943 and were united in seeing that this condition did not repeat itself this year.

Plans for Handling

Growers of beef cattle, sheep and hogs, meeting under the chairmanship of Lester T. Tompkins, discussed plans for handling expected increases in livestock production. The success of quick freeze methods of preserving meat in community locker units will bring a doubling of these plants in Massachusetts this year, it was predicted, with units being located not only at country crossroads but also in city apartments as well. Beef packers also were planning for widespread freezing of meat with consequent changes in retail marketing conditions, the growers were told.

Women at the conference today attended a home economics session at the Y. W. C. A. where they heard Dr. Margaret Mead of the National Research Council in Washington, describe a recent tour through warring England. She discussed the English homemaker at war.

Farm Problems

New approaches to age-old farm problems were urged by Murray D. Lincoln, Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, and President of the National Co-operative League of the United States, at last night's banquet meeting.

Expressing his belief that American agriculture had been going about its major problems in a wrong way, in most respects, Mr. Lincoln decried the way in which agriculture had aped industry and

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Germans Face Failure in Yugoslavia; Official Greed and Graft Bar Progress

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 6—There doesn't appear to be the slightest prospect that the Germans will be able to bring guerrilla resistance in Yugoslavia under control despite the size of the present Axis offensive, according to reliable reports arriving from the Balkans.

This latest Nazi drive, perhaps the most determined in more than two years, already is believed to be losing its force without having achieved its principal objective—that of clearing its main lines of communication through Yugoslavia.

In fact, in the key area around Banja Luka in Northwest Yugoslavia, Partisans are understood to have driven back six German divisions with considerable loss. The Partisans are believed to have captured half of the town used as headquarters for the Germans' Second Armored Army under Austrian Gen. Glaise von Horstenau. A German force of six divisions attempted to drive southward from Banja Luka toward Jajce but was turned back by the Partisans.

Nazis Transport Threatened

Although the German offensives caused serious suffering throughout many parts of Western Yugoslavia and succeeded in reaching some of their goals, particularly along the Dalmatian coast and neighboring islands, it is apparent that Yugoslav Patriots still threaten the enemy's main transportation routes, both those running southward into Greece and those running roughly east and

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Yugoslav Army Units Quit King for Tito

By the Overseas News Agency

Cairo, Jan. 6

Partisan sources here report that a movement has begun within the regular Yugoslav Army in the Middle East to recognize the leadership of Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz.

They assert that during the week end 55 officers and about 500 men, as well as personnel of the Yugoslav Naval Unit, informed British authorities they no longer wished to serve under King Peter's Government here, but under Marshal Broz. According to these sources, the men were transferred to a special camp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FROM YUGOSLAVIA—One of the major monkey wrenches in the German war machinery in Yugoslavia is the greed and corruption of officials. This is especially noticeable in former Yugoslavian Slovenia, now a part of the greater German Reich, according to advices reaching neutral sources.

In the former fruitful valleys of Slovenia, hundreds of farms lie idle, their fields uncultivated, as a result of German endeavors to Germanize this region and integrate it racially and economically into the German system.

Concentration of power in this region in the hands of a German colonization company and a SS resettlement company has facilitated the abuses.

These companies have a good deal of land, trade, and Government contracts directly or indirectly in hand. With their own dairies, slaughter houses, transport facilities, and the task of buying

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Du Pont and British Firm Face U. S. Antitrlst Suit

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The U. S. Government today filed an antitrust case, unprecedented in many ways, against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in America and the British chemical trust, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

The action, brought in the midst of war, is unique because of the charges that these two huge corporations have attempted to form a world cartel to control markets and allocate products, and because it raises the whole big question of international postwar trade and corporate structure, in which British and American businessmen are tending to proceed along different paths.

The Government charges the British chemical trust, two American firms and six indiciduals including two members of the British House of Lords, with violating the Sherman Antitrust Act in the manufacture of chemical products, ammunition, and firearms.

In a civil complaint announced by Attorney General Francis Biddle the Government contends that a continuous conspiracy has existed since before 1920, and names these defendants:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Lammot du Pont, Chairman of the Board, and Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., President.

Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles K. Davis, President and General Manager.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, Eng.; Harry Duncan McGowan (Lord McGowan), Chairman of the Board, and Henry Mond (Lord Melchett), Deputy Chairman, and Imperial Chemical Industries of New York, Ltd., New York, I. C. I.'s American agent.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attor-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Du Pont Head Says Facts Not Concealed

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 6

Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said today that existence of the agreements on which the Government based its antitrust suit "has never been concealed. Copies have been in the possession of the Government for approximately 10 years."

In London, Lord McGowan, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., also named in the suit, declared that co-operation between I. C. I. and du Pont had proved beneficial to both the United States and Great Britain.

Allies Face Timing Problem With Soviet Drive Under Way

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—As the Russian forces arrive at the old Polish frontier, the question arises as to how the timing agreed upon at the Teheran conference is working out.

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding as to the meaning of that sentence in the Teheran declaration which said that there had been complete agreement as to the "scope and timing" of operations to be undertaken for the destruction of the German forces.

Timing to a certain extent is dependent on what the enemy chooses to do. It is possible, therefore, to read too much into the wording of the Teheran declaration. The break-out of Russians west and southwest from the Kiev salient well may have brought Gen. Vatutin's great offensive ahead of schedule and to that extent the timing from the west, east, and south may appear to have gone awry.

But the leaders at Teheran could only agree on periods within which certain offensives were to be started; and in making their decisions, great weight had to be given to probable weather conditions in the theater of operations stretching from the White Sea to

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Straws in the Wind

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—In the name of the United Nations High Command, the British Broadcasting Corporation radioed preinvasion pleas to the Belgians today to remain in their homes when military operations get under way.

The radiocast further advised the Belgians to keep off the roads, to dig slit trenches, and to build dugout shelters.

Balkan-Invasion Hint

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Strong units of the British First and United States Seventh Armies are concentrating at Bari on the Italian East Coast for an invasion of the Balkans, according to reports received in Switzerland from Zagreb, Croatia, a Reuters dispatch from Zurich said today.

Former WPA Beneficiary Pays $1,700 Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—One phase of life in the intermountain West opening this third year of war, was revealed to Ralph Nicholas, collector of internal revenue at Denver, when he went on an inspection trip.

He told of one farmer in Montezuma County, tucked away amid the mountains in far Southwestern Colorado, who came to town to complete payment on his farm.

A few years ago he was a sharecropper in Oklahoma. The man was broke when he came to Colorado, but after working for a year or two he managed to borrow enough money to make a small down payment on a farm. Last spring he planted pinto beans, the characteristic Southwestern bean; staple food of Spanish-Americans, full of protein and vitamins. He harvested a bumper crop at high prices.

"A few days ago he came to town, and paid off the remainder of his mortgage," said Mr. Nicholas. Then he asked: "What's this income tax business I been hearing about? Has it got anything to do with me?" the lawyer said it certainly had, and eventually figured his income tax at $1,700.

"Without turning a hair, the farmer reached back in his wallet, counted off a thick sheaf of bills and laid them down. 'I'm sure proud and glad to pay it,' he said. 'Never thought when we was on WPA that I'd ever pay an income tax. Well, if I go broke again, Uncle Sam can feed us again, I reckon.'"

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Waste Paper Collection

Norwood—Today, by districts, through Jan. 7. Curb collections.

Weather Predictions

Fair and Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Clue to Postwar Diplomacy Sought in Russo-Polish Rift

By J. Emyln Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—Emergence of the Russian-Polish boundary issue into the full light of day indicates the war is entering its final stage, with political questions pressing urgently for a speedy answer. Not only the solution of this problem, but the methods whereby it is attained, will be of the greatest significance to future European peace.

The first step toward healing the Russian-Polish breach is obviously a resumption of diplomatic relations between them. Recent Moscow Radio statements, however, do not suggest that the U. S. S. R. feels so inclined. Even after allowing much on the grounds of propaganda, Moscow radiocasts in Polish to Poland seem to indicate that Russia is not anxious either to resume diplomatic relations with the Polish Government in exile in London or even to recognize it as the representative legal authority for Poland.

For example, Russia's New Year Polish radiocast to the Union of Polish Patriots declared: "Simultaneously with the entry of the Red Army into Warsaw a new Polish Government will be set up. At least half of this Government will consist of Poles who remained in their homeland during the years of German occupation. This is the path along which Polish democracy and the Polish nation should proceed."

Such may not be the attitude of the Kremlin, but it is significant that it has followed wild attacks upon the President of the Polish Republic, Commander in Chief Kazimierz Sosnokowski, as well as of the Polish Government as a whole and the Premier and Foreign Minister in particular. In fact, during the past few weeks, the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

New Phases of Fish Issue Hit Continuance of Strike

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two steps hitting at continuance of the nearly seven-week-old fishermen's strike were reported today—a potential breakaway from the union in New Bedford and possibility of quick placement of temporary retail ceilings on fish.

In New Bedford S. P. Jason, business agent for the Teamsters' Union, announced he had granted a temporary charter to 132 fishermen and that 100 more had membership cards in their hands which they might sign.

Only part of the 132 are members of the striking Atlantic Fishermen's Union, Mr. Jason said, the balance consisting of fishermen who had been denied membership in the union and others. He added that his temporary charter was designed to run only until the New Bedford local of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union broke away from the Boston branch and obtained its own charter.

Help Fishermen

As for the chance of hastier action on retail prices than previously in sight, this move was considered by the Office of Price Administration in Washington as a means of removing one of the fishermen's principal grievances.

Fishermen complain that wholesale dealers have been given by the OPA a guaranteed markup, or payment for their services, of two per cent and that this is too much. Fishermen also claim that since the OPA cut their income by imposing ceilings on wholesale fish last July, the public has not benefitted, since retail prices have remained as high as before the fishermen took their cut.

The OPA plans to transfer one per cent of the markup to the public in the form of lowered prices to the consumer. Yesterday the OPA announced the studies required would take several weeks, before the retail prices could go into effect. But meantime the OPA took up the possibility of meeting the plaint of the fishermen more quickly by immediate placement of some form of temporary retail prices on fish.

Opposition Grows

Opposition of the fishermen's union to the OPA program of giving them no high pay intensified. Austin Powers, business agent of the union in Boston, returning today from New York, said that the union there voted last night 100 per cent for continuance of the strike, as had previously the locals in Boston and New Bedford.

He said also that the New York fishermen voted to allow their boats to go south to fish for species not under ceilings, if the Boston and New Bedford branches agreed. He forecast that they would take such action.

Mr. Powers sniffed at the reputed breakaway from the union in New Bedford, questioning the authority of the teamsters' union to grant a charter to fishermen.

The expedient of the fisherman's union to see boats now tied up transferred to fishing in southern waters will be a failure, it was emphatically said in the trade today Owners of the boats won't let them go, according to well informed reports.

Not to Go South

At a meeting of important boat owners here yesterday, it was agreed that not a man would take his boat out. Of course a number of boats, principally from Gloucester, regularly go south, a number have already gone and more are going. Gloucester is not covered by the strike.

"Production of southern fish already this season has been so great that boats have had to dump them," E. H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said.

If Boston boats went south, they would only add to the glut, and if they brought back the fish, they would land species that are not so saleable here, Mr. Cooley added.

Of the 150 or more boats in New Bedford, most are said to be too small to go south. Many of the Boston boats are bigger than usually participate in southern fishing.

Pressure Used

Definite effort is being made in New Bedford to get the union fishermen there to take action independently of the Boston headquarters of the fishermen's organization in Massachusetts, as did the Gloucester branch of the union last week. Considerable pressure is being used to persuade New Bedford fishermen to resume fishing.

Boston "diehards," as they are termed by sources seeking to end the walkout, will be last to give up their strike against the OPA, it is recognized. Primarily this is due, it is said, to their being big boat men and hardest to organize in any breakaway move against the insistence of union leaders on continuation of the tie-up.

Seafood workers in Boston have been asked to take their vacations now, in order to keep them on the pay roll, it was reported today. Their companies have been holding onto these workers by giving them odd jobs to tide them over, but are said to be approaching the time when they will either have to have fish to process or let many of their force go.

Tobin Assures State of Loan Of The City 'Snow-go'

Pending arrival of a new "Snow-go" airport runway snowplow, the State has the assurance of Mayor Tobin that Boston's own "Snow-go" will be available for use at Logan International Airport, East Boston.

This was disclosed today by State Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald when he was asked for comment on a report that Boston Park Commissioner William P. Long would not authorize loan of the city's snow removal equipment to the State for use at the East Boston airport.

Commissioner MacDonald said he knew nothing about Mr. Long's statement but added "Mayor Tobin has agreed to let us use the city's 'Snow-go' when the necessity arises." The Commissioner said that the Mayor would not consent to stationing of the city's plow at the airport but agreed that it would be made available as the need arises. Delivery of the state's new snow removal equipment for use at the airport is expected in two weeks Commissioner MacDonald said.

He's a Troubleshooter for 'Old Father Time'

Baldwin Hits At Attitude Of the G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The Republican Party had new prodding here last night when Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut came out for concern "with principles rather than with personalities" in a speech which held that enduring peace and jobs were the most important aims to which it could devote itself beyond winning of the war.

Talking at a Kiwanis Club dinner meeting at the McAlpin Hotel, the Connecticut Governor demanded a specific party stand on postwar problems in accord with its Mackinac Island (Mich.) resolutions concerning the conduct of the war, peace and the postwar world.

"Frankly, I am not concerned with who is going to be the standard bearer of the party in the national election this year as in knowing what it says on the standard," he said. "What has become of the report of the Mackinac conference? Has it been pigeonholed by the high command of the Republican Party or do we intend to carry it forward and do something about it? I thought the resolutions made common sense. . . .

"There seems to be a marked apathy in our thinking about postwar organization. A false sense of security brought about by the victories of the armed forces may lead us to overlook the lessons of the last war and may lead us to make the same mistakes we made then."

As for the peace era re-employment problem, Governor Baldwin said this depended upon "private industry thriving in an atmosphere of friendly government cooperation—the government as 'umpire,' not as 'quarterback calling the signal.'"

His State already had taken its stand in the situation, Mr. Baldwin continued, with organization of a re-employment commission to see not only that the returning soldiers had vocational training opportunity, but that state industries would be ready with jobs.

Wide World

Granite Stater Fixes Clocks

Bert F. Wood of Winchester, N. H., has made and repaired clocks for years, including work for museums and collectors. When the war started, and repair parts for clocks were impossible to obtain, Mr. Wood began to make repair parts in his own shop back of his house. At top he is shown surrounded by many of his wall and mantel timepieces. Below, he repairs alarm clocks, a business that has leaped by bounds, since alarm clocks became difficult, if not impossible, to obtain.

N. H. Man Is Still Tinkering After 63 Years of Fixin' Things

WINCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—Bert F. Wood began fixing things 63 years ago when as a 10-year-old farm boy he braved his grandfather's displeasure to repair a broken farm machine.

He's still at it, in a machinery-filled shop in the made-over garage back of his comfortable home in the New Hampshire hills. His specialty now is clocks, a mighty handy talent in these days of war shortages.

Mr. Wood always wanted to tinker with machinery. His grandfather had forbade him to "fool around" with machines but that incident when he was 10, Mr. Wood says, "reformed grandfather." From then on, every broken, worn machine, and every piece of scrapped metal on the farm was tossed into a shed for Bert's pleasure.

He began working on clocks when he was 15. A neighbor brought an old grandfather clock to him, after the town's only jeweler had pronounced it beyond repair.

Took It Apart

Bert took the timepiece apart, found a broken part. New parts were unobtainable, so Bert made one from his pile of scrap, installed it, and soon the clock was ticking away as accurately as ever.

The day that he first saw the "innards" of a clock with all wooden works marked the start of a lifelong hobby. He was fascinated by the smooth, polished way that the hardwood gears spun against each other, and determined that he would make one for himself. He did and since then he has made dozens of wooden clocks, with polished gears of the flint-hard heart of apple wood.

Old Pianos Used

The work of carving out the gear teeth to exact measurements was so tedious that Bert made himself a gear-cutter out of an old sewing machine and an assortment of junked parts. It will cut metal gears, too, operating automatically after being set to cut the proper depth and spacing.

To get wood for cases for grandfather-type clocks which would look old, Mr. Wood went around to auctions and second-hand dealers, buying up old pianos for their aged mahogany and other hardwoods.

He casts the weights himself with lead.

Some of his grandfather clocks have bells that ring out the hours with such clear notes that collectors and antique experts have marveled at them.

It takes him about a month to build a grandfather clock. He makes the works first and, while they hang on the wall ticking away, faceless, he makes the necessary adjustments every few days during interruptions in the job of building the cabinets.

Besides repairing alarm clocks and such ordinary pieces, Mr. Wood has done work for museums and collectors on old woodenworks and antique metal-works clocks.

Grandfather clocks are one of the best timepieces made, he says, but he really shows pride in his work when he takes visitors to a corner of his workshop to show them a small steam engine.

He was only 12 when he built it, and used it to run a rowboat on a pond near his grandfather's farm.

Pool Arrests Admit Guilt And Pay Fines

Admitting findings of guilty on lottery charges, the five men nabbed in last night's number-pool raid on a North End apartment, today paid fines in Municipal Court, winding up Boston's third major gambling case in a year in record time.

Vincenzo Lucido and Charles Uva, both of the North End, each paid a fine of $1,000, and Francisco P. Intiso, Louis J. Reppucci, and John J. DiGangi, also of the North End, each pair $100 fines.

The first two, also charged with allowing premises to be used for gaming, had those charges filed in court for possible action later.

The five admitted findings of guilty before Municipal Judge Elijah Adlow, who set the fines. Sergeant Joseph Barrett, one of the arresting officers testified on the raid at 32 Charter Street.

In order to avoid a lengthy hearing and trial, the defendants admitted findings of guilty rather than pleading guilty or not guilty, it was explained.

City police had made the arrests as the first major raid under the new Police Commissioner, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan.

The arrests comprised one of the most important raids ever directed in Boston against the "number pool racket," according to Police Deputy Supt. James T. Sheehan, who for many years had headed the city's racket squad.

Superintendent Sheehan said the apartment where the men were captured was guarded by three steel doors, and, he alleged, it served as the clearing house and bookkeeping establishment for number-pool operations running into thousands of dollars a day.

Two truckloads of equipment, he said, were moved from the apartment, which included four electric tabulating machines.

Last Jan. 12, Metropolitan State Police under orders of Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell had netted 23 defendants, including Harry Sagansky, alleged head of a multimillion-dollar number-pool syndicate. Eleven, including the latter, pleaded guilty and three others were convicted.

On March 27, the first indictments against seven police officials, including Joseph F. Timilty, then Commissioner, were returned, charging conspiracy to permit operation of gaming houses and registration of bets. One June 4, the indicements were quashed. Re-indictments were returned on June 25. On July 2, the one against Commissioner Timilty was quashed, and on Jan 3, Mr. Bushnell nol-prossed the remaining cases, averring the July 2 quashing weakened his remaining cases but adding that the issue was not being dropped.

Meanwhile, last Nov 23, 18 men were arrested by Metropolitan District Commission police working with the Attorney General, on charges of operating a bookmaking syndicate.

Governor Saltonstall replaced Commissioner Timilty with Colonel Sullivan on Nov. 26 at the expiration of the former's term. A major shift in top police jobs followed, with last night's sortie the first major move of the realigned attack on gambling in Boston.

Prince A. Phinney

Prince A. Phinney, of Brookline, who passed on yesterday, commanded and was sole survivor of Chandler Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Brookline. A native of Mashpee, Mass., he had lived in Brookline for 60 years. He participated in Memorial Day exercises for many years.

He joined Company D of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, July 1, 1864, and later served with the Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts Infantry. After being mustered out, Mr. Phinney went to sea on a whaler and subsequently became captain of a private yacht.

Mr. Phinney worked for the Boston Ice Company, and, in 1910, was employed by the Brookline Park Department. He retired in 1930. He was a member of Brookline Lodge of Elks and Rutledge Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Sailor Finds Honesty Rules in Concord

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—There are still some honest folk in the world, according to Norman Lanoue, a cook in the Navy recuperating at a Government rest camp near here.

Cook Lanoue dropped his wallet with $50 and was unable to go to his home for a leave. The wallet was picked up by Miss Marjory Herrick who turned it over to police. Officers communicated with Lanoue's home address at Fall River, Mass., and eventually located the sailor. Lanoue was so grateful he offered Miss Herrick a reward which was rejected.

Rise in Farm Production In Bay State Is Forecast

Continued from Page 1

labor, which, he said, have been supporting a program of scarcity. He urged a program of abundance.

National farm organizations, he asserted, have put too much emphasis on legislative controls, and not enough on economic controls.

Touching particularly on the problems confronting the dairy industry, Mr. Lincoln said: "I sincerely believe if dairymen will begin to think in terms of how to get more milk at lower retail prices into the mouths of hungry people we will be on the way to finding the method for getting more dollars into the pockets of dairymen."

Turning to agriculture's criticism of increased wages for labor, Mr. Lincoln argued that such increases might well be one of the best sources of increased income to farmers.

Leadership

Increased recognition of leadership at the community level in opposition to the national trend toward one-man leadership, was urged by Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, President of the New England Council.

"The record of one-man leadership is marked by dramatics and by appeals to the meanest motives of mankind during its rise, and by resort to force and compulsion during its power," he said. "By its reliance upon the spectacular, it leads inevitably into trouble.

"I advocate a return to a humbler conception of leadership, which is based upon what we are, rather than upon what someone may think we ought to be. If there is such a thing as national purpose in the United States, it will be found in the realm of substantial agreement among the million small unit leaders.

The New England Council President added:

"Leadership can aim at understanding, or it can aim at power. We need a reawakening of the consciousness of the signficance of individual effort, and a return to teaching in the simple term of parable and example. We ought to scrap all the complicated money-and-price economics and come back to the fact that practical economics is a mixture of selfishness and sympathy putting into the mixture as much sympathy as is consistent with survival and no more.

Poultrymen, at their meeting yesterday, heard gloomy prospects for the coming year. The extremely critical shortage of protein feeds will continue, they were told, and the Government's current program of marketing 50,000,000 laying hens and the selling of hatching eggs—put forward as feed conservation moves—would not materially help the situation, he felt.

Feed Situation

Austin W. Carpenter, of Sherburne, N. Y., Empire State War Council, Emergency Food Commssioner, said that although the seriousness of the feed situation in the Northeastern States was recognized in Washington, poultrymen could not look for early relief in feed stocks.

He told them that they need expect no grain shipments from Argentina or Australia and that as far as Canadian grain was concerned, they might as well forget it, since there were not enough box cars available to ship it.

John B. Randall, of Springfield, was elected President of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, and George Treadwell, of Spencer, was named Vice-President.

Dairymen attending the meeting voted to appoint a committee of farmers to act with the Massachusetts Milk Control Board to obtain costs of milk production. They also urged the Control Boards of the six New England States to delve likewise into the costs of milk production.

Cecil Ford, of New Bedford, was re-elected President of the Dairy Associations; George Davis, of Clinton, was named Vice-President; E. Stanley Parker, of Brimfield, Secretary; Carlos Allen, of Deerfield, Treasurer; and John Bridgeman, of Auburn, Auditor.

Forms Are Issued For Servicemen's Tax Abatements

Local tax assessors are now in passession of application forms to be used by Massachusetts property owners in the armed services in applying for abatement of taxes on account of hardship, State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long disclosed today.

The applications, prepared under a new State law permitting assessors to abate the first $5,000 of valuation of a residence owned by a servicemen, require the petitioner to give a detailed account of his financial status.

The new law, which became effective Jan. 1, requires that all applications for abatement of this 1944 tax be filed with the assessors prior to Feb. 1. Under this arrangement, fathers who own homes and who may be drafted after Feb. 1, are precluded from obtaining benefits under this law until relief is sought next year for the 1945 tax levies.

Commissioner Long indicated, however, that there is sufficient power granted by other laws to provide relief in such cases.

U. S. Jury Indicts Four Men Charged With Draft Evasion

Four draft registrants were indicted today by the Federal grand jury on charges of violating Selective Service regulations.

Andrew Pringle Hadden of Roslindale, whose brother is now serving three years in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn., was indicted on charges of failing to report for induction. His brother, Craig Matthew Hadden, was sentenced in September of 1942 on charges of failing as a conscientious objector to report for duty at a camp for work of national importance.

The other three whose indictments were returned to Judge Arthur D. Healey in United States District Court were: Arthur Edward Hallsworth of Boston and Charles Johnston Clark of Lowell, both charged with failing to report for induction and Wallace Arthur Brennan of Springfield, charged with failing to report for a physical examination.

Office Workers Raised

Many raises for office workers in industrial plants have been approved by the New England War Labor Board, it is announced. These have occurred when the union in the plant has been granted an increase, which has made an intra-plant inequity between the office and the plant.

Breaker of Bottles Has Heart for Tires

Today there is at least one Boston milkman who believes in taking time to aid the save-the-tires campaign.

When the driver of a Whiting Milk Company truck in the Back Bay this morning lowered a crate full of empty bottles to the ground, it dropped, breaking some of the bottles and spreading glass all over the street.

The milkman, instead of driving off and leaving the glass on the roadway, went to a nearby office, borrowed a broom, and carefully swept the street.

Textile Strikers To Act on Sending Agent to Capital

Strikers in Fall River textile mills, where 6,000 are idle, were to meet this afternoon to decide whether or not to send spokesmen to Washington, as asked yesterday by W. H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board. Some sentiment was reported, prior to the meeting, against going to Washington, on the ground that the trip would be futile.

If the National WLB conference fails to go through, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will hold its own conference in Fall River next Tuesday, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman, said today. Otherwise the State Board will set its session for a later date.

The strike is a jurisdictional dispute between old craft unions and the big new industrial union of textile workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"It is a very serious matter in our opinion," General Cole commented, "as it threatens to make 10,000 workers idle and involves the possible closing of cotton mills and loss of an important share of the textile industry to Massachusetts."

Camp Edwards Wac Leads Into Cairo

Wac Capt. Josephine T. Dyer, who had commanded the Wac contingent at Camp Edwards, was reported today to have led into Cairo the first group of Wacs ever assigned to duty in the Middle East.

The group included Private Yetta Sechter of Norwich, Conn., and Private Charlotte Mitchel Schollstreet of Brookline, Mass.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Friday; diminishing winds tonight, gentle to moderate winds Friday.

Southwestern Maine: Snow ending, except changing to snow flurries in north portion and in the mountains, becoming colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder with snow flurries in the north portion and in the mountains; fresh to strong winds diminishing during the night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries in the mountains, becoming colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder with snow flurries in the mountains; diminishing winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair except snow flurries in the Berkshires, colder tonight; Friday fair and colder; diminishing winds tonight.

Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight and Friday; diminishing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Friday, 3:30 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Survey of Impressionism" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Ludlow Griscom will speak at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on "Bird Distribution, It's Causes and Factors, Faunal Areas in Tropical and North America."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Popular with us

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They make their reservations well in advance, cancel unwanted rooms the moment plans change and make it a point to check out early on the day of departure. They play the game with typically American good humor. We take this means of thanking them.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R" and "S" now valid; "T" stamps become valid Jan. 9, and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of fresh pork products and sausage through Jan. 15.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

An uninsured or an under-insured loss can cause much unhappiness.

See us at the beginning of the year to make certain that your insurance protection is all that you require.

As never before, play safe in 1944!

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Argentina Tightens Grip On All Forms of Press

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Strong new curbs brought the Argentine press and foreign correspondents under strict control today of the Government of President Ramirez, who seized power in last June's military revolt.

A decree issued yesterday specifically prohibited news, editorials and advertising which may "endanger public order," "disturb the good relations the nation maintains with friendly countries," or contain statements "prejudicial to public officials, private institutions and private citizens generally."

At the same time, newspapers were directed to publish all governmental communiqués, and a separate decree required all motion picture theaters to devote at least eight minutes of each program to Argentine propaganda reels.

Enrollment in an official register is required of all persons engaged in any phase of news gathering and publishing, with registry barred to those convicted of crimes or who "repeatedly violate the provisions of this decree."

Four degrees of punishment for infractions were set up—a warning, suspension of the publication, removal from the official register of all concerned, closure and seizure of the fixtures of the offending publication or news agency.

The decree specifically included correspondents for foreign newspapers and press associations.

Issued under the signatures of President Ramirez and Gen. Luis Perlinger, Minister of the Interior, the decree affects the press in all its forms—newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, handbills, news agencies—and all persons engaged in its manifold activities from publishers to printers.

All news accounts and editorials must bear the names of the writers.

The Undersecretary of the Press was instructed to withdraw from circulation "any publication whatever its origin" which fails to conform with all provisions.

[A dispatch two weeks ago from Santiago, Chile, said the underground newspaper, long a weapon of oppressed peoples in nations under dictatorial domination, had made its appearance in Argentina.

The dispatch said the Communist paper El Siglo in Santiago recently published mastheads of four such newspapers which it said were giving the people of Argentina "the facts."]

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'Flag Day' at Sea

Associated Press

Destroyer Escort Sends a Message

Melvin Rowe of Butte, Mont., hoists a signal flag from the "flag bag" high up on the signal bridge of a destroyer escort, the Navy's small but effective type of warship, while on a test cruise.

Edison Plans Postal Card Soldier Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5—Critizing the Federal Government for attempting to supersede the states in control of absentee voting, Gov. Charles Edison has sent a letter to Howard Eastwood, Burlington (N. J.) Republican and President of the New Jersey Senate, containing a proposal whereby he says an "easy and practical manner" of voting men in the armed services could be initiated by the states.

In his letter he calls upon the New Jersey Legislature to memorialize Congress to enact legislation that would:

1. Provide ample opportunity for all members of the armed forces to vote for Federal, state and local offices on postal cards sent to them by the Secretaries of War and the Navy and returned as ballots to the Adjutant General of the states of which the voters are citizens.

2. That these postal cards shall be distributed in bulk by the Secretaries of War and the Navy in sufficient time so that during the seven days ending on the 15th day of August of each year, each member in the armed forces shall have time to prepare them in ballot form.

3. That the Secretaries of War and the Navy co-operate fully with officials of the several states by expediting transmittal of the prepared postal cards and by expediting delivery of ballots to the members of the armed forces on their return to the states.

This, Governor Edison holds, should be the extent of Federal participation in voting by members of the armed services.

Ballots, with proper safeguards to insure secrecy, would, according to the Edison proposal, be received by County Election Boards up to noon of the Monday following general elections, when they would be canvassed and the results certified with the respective County Clerks.

3,800 Workers Idle In Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6 (AP)—Strikes in four western Pennsylvania war plants kept 3,800 workers idle Jan. 5 while Federal labor conciliators and Army ordnance officers attempted to settle the disputes.

At Youngwood, Pa., 2,200 members of the United Steelworkers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, staged a sympathy strike at the Robertshaw Company plant. The men walked out this morning following a strike of 200 men in the firm's Scottdale plant yesterday on demands for dismissal of a chief inspector.

Ordnance was investigating a strike of 900 men at the Dresser Manufacturing Company at Bradford.

Four hundred steel workers remained idle at the Donora plant of American Steel & Wire Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, for the third day.

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

Rail Unions Seek Way Out Of Dispute Over Seizure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Two big meetings of leaders of the 18 rail unions involved in recent disputes leading to seizure of the railways sought a way out of the complicated controversy today.

About 200 representatives of the three operating unions, the Firemen-Enginemen, the Conductors and the Switchmen, met here to go over recent developments and try to reach a solution.

Simultaneously, the chiefs of the 15 nonoperating unions planned a session later today to discuss yesterday's move by President Roosevelt to reconvene the Emergency Board which originally awarded them a sliding scale of wage increases of from 4 to 10 cents.

Meanwhile a statement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur praising labor and written in 1942 caused a temporary furore in the capital, already jittery over the controversial issue of the trade unions' relationship to the war effort.

The MacArthur statement was circulated here as though it were a current reply to statements attributed to General Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff.

The MacArthur statement read: "Labor never has failed the Army or the nation. May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism."

The story was promptly played up by the local Times-Herald, owned by Eleanor Patterson, sympathizer with the MacArthur presidential candidacy, emphasizing alleged discrepancy between it and the anti-labor charges attributed to General Marshall. It was circulated by Hearst's International News Service.

The MacArthur statement was sent out as a telegram from the American Federationist, stating that its next issue would feature the quotation. The date of the quotation was not given. The American Federation of Labor press representative later said that "no one in authority" had issued any release indicating that General MacArthur had issued a new labor statement.

Contradictions have followed the whole Marshall controversy in A. F. of L. ranks. This week President William Green asserted the Rail Brotherhoods never meant to strike; a statement promptly denied by two presidents of the Rail Brotherhoods in question.

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NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 30th Street, 987 Madison Avenue, 2315 Broadway, 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Road, 1572 Metropolitan Avenue. BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue. JAMAICA: 80-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard. EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Avenue. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Avenue.

Fishery Expert Forecast Alaska Role

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC COAST—In his prophetic book, "North Pacific," Edward Weber Allen five years before Pearl Harbor pointed out that while the United States "foolishly agreed" with Japan that this nation would not fortify the Aleutian Islands, "it did not seem to have occurred to these diligent officials [diplomats] to exact from Japan a reciprocal agreement not to fortify her Kurile Islands."

Mr. Allen was recently Chairman of the American Bar Association's Section on International and Comparative Law, and is a member of two Canada-United States commissions to regulate and control halibut and salmon fishing in both national and international waters adjacent to the two countries. Despite the interval of several years since its writing his "North Pacific" could almost qualify as a handbook on fisheries history, and the international interests they affect, around the rim of the world's greatest uninterrupted ocean. Mr. Allen's views and findings have had a pronounced effect upon the two-nation code which is controlling the major fisheries for the benefit of both.

"What manner of sea is it that will play such an important part in the future of these nations?" Mr. Allen wrote in 1936. "What are its contents, islands, shores, peoples, resources, weaknesses, defenses, antecedents, vagaries, and values? . . . Will fish, the greatest asset of this entire region, be the cause of or the excuse for an interracial war?"

Defense Role Cited

He wrote, also in 1936: ". . . So many people who are unfamiliar with Pacific Ocean conditions failed to realize what an important part Alaska could play in the defense of the entire United States against airplane attack from the Orient. Also, they were ignorant of Japan's method of declaring war—speaking sweet words of peace while she launches a surprise attack."

Fisheries and the War

Following is the second of two articles dealing with fisheries in the North Pacific in the light of their relation to present war and future peace.

Today, having seen violent history, maneuvered from Tokyo, wreak into actuality some of his most potent suspicions, Mr. Allen holds more strongly than ever the conviction that Japan's plunderers of the fishing banks must never again gain access to the valuable fishing waters so carefully harvested under Canadian-United States agreement.

On the general subject of international co-operation in numerous fields of mutual interest, Mr. Allen told a session of the American Bar Association recently:

U. S.-Canadian Groups

"Canada and the United States have already led the way with such permanent organizations as the International Joint Commission, the International Boundary Commission, two International Fishery Commissions. The latter are particularly interesting because they introduced the novel feature of an international body regulating fishermen and vessels inside as well as outside of the national boundaries of both countries. Seemingly this has been done with no sacrifice of the national pride of either people. Certainly it has produced a most profitable replenishment of the larders of both countries."

If it were not for an archaic provision of international law, Mr. Allen holds, the entire continental shelf, the submerged portion of the Continent, would be the logical, natural, fishing province of the United States, Canada, and Alaska. Their fleets would have the uncontested fishing privileges from shore to those points where the undersea shelf drops away into the almost unplumbable depths of the Pacific.

In the case of Alaska, addition of this shelf would almost double the size of the Territory, and would encompass the richest fishing banks in the world. It would be greatly to the advantage of both the United States and Canada to modernize the ancient legal conceptions of their water boundaries, Mr. Allen asserts.

Cost More Than Repaid

Alaska cost the United States only $7,200,000 when Russia sold its interest in the Territory back in 1867, but in the recent decades in which its fisheries have been active, Alaska has shipped out fishery products of an estimated value of more than $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Allen, after a circumnavigation of the North Pacific, wrote in 1936:

"Japan leads the world today in [natural] scientific fishery research. America's knowledge of its own side of Bering Sea does not compare with Japan's knowledge of these waters. Japanese writers advocate research and conservation as they have never done before. Yet there are skeptics who wonder whether all this information concerning fisheries is not being obtained for purposes of exploitation."

In his study of Japanese methods in connection with its treaty-gained fishing privileges off Russian shores, Mr. Allen learned that anchored or floating nets totaling several hundred miles in length were used by the crafty Japanese to guide migrating fish into their own traps.

The thought that such methods might be used by Japanese at some future time—if they have not already been used—off the three-mile limit of the United States, Canada, and Alaska motivates Mr. Allen and others in close touch with Pacific Coast fisheries in their strivings toward a new international definition of fisheries rights and limits.

Toda . Japan having become the outlaw of the Pacific, new international rules and agreements looking toward peace may be put into effect without that nation's sanction.

Toward this end in the all-important field of ocean fisheries, the experienced fisheries commissioners in both Canada and the United States are working.

The high purpose which bases the strivings is indicated by this excerpt from a recent pronouncement by Mr. Allen, the American commissioner:

"Although we claim to be a democratic and a Christian nation, we boast today that in fighting this war we have become the greatest masters of destruction ever known. Let us rival this military destructiveness by equally skillful and intensive efforts toward a just and lasting peace, so that we may also go down in history as the world's most constructive agency for the practical and effective promotion of international co-operation and good will."

GOLDEN RULE MINT SAUCE
Ready for immediate serving, adapted to many uses. A dash in French dressing, a little in lemonade—it can even be used in ices! And just try this tasty sauce:
French Mint Sauce
3 Tbsp. Olive Oil*
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Few grains each, Paprika* and Pepper*
Combine the ingredients in the order given, beat with a fork or egg beater. Serve on plain lettuce and cream cheese, or with fruit salad.
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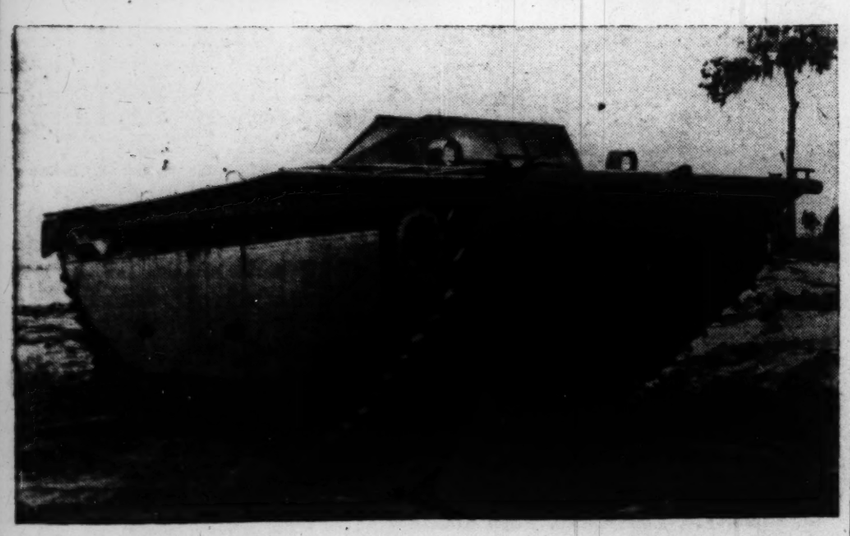

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South Sea Islands Held More Than Dots in Ocean

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jaluit, Maloelap, Wotje, Ponape, and Truk, those South Sea islands so much in the war news these days, are more than unpronounceable dots on the wide Pacific to Miss Eleanor Wilson of Baltimore, Md., who is speaking in Boston tonight at a meeting of the International Relations Roundtable of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Miss Wilson lived and taught in that part of the Pacific, principally on Kusaie, which is one of the Caroline Islands, from 1936 to 1941. And, at the request of the American Board for Foreign Missions, she is now studying the Marshall language—which is a Polynesian dialect common to the Marshalls and some other islands—in preparation for a return to the islands as soon as world conditions permit. The sooner the better as far as she is concerned. She would never have come back when she did had it not been to bring out Miss Jane Baldwin, an elderly missionary who had not been off Kusaie for 29 years.

Her students at the Micronesia Training School came from as far as Truk in the north and Greenwich in the south, from Ponape and from several of the Marshall Islands. Miss Wilson had general supervision of the girls and taught English and Japanese. The latter she knew from years of teaching at Kobe Theological School for Women in Japan.

Hopes for English

She hopes that one day English will be the common language among the islands. The Japanese were trying to make it Japanese. At present, however, Marshall comes nearest to serving that purpose. She brought home a New Testament, a hymnal, and a primer in Marshall. These are her textbooks and she plans to supplement her study of them with frequent visits to Miss Baldwin for practice in speaking. When Miss Baldwin, who now lives in Orange, N. J., went to the islands, Marshall was the official school language.

The Training School, which prepares both boys and girls to teach in their local church schools, was located on Kusaie because that island, being of volcanic origin, produces more food than most of the others. Many are but barren coral atolls. Actually Kusaie is made up of eight small islands, all inside a coral reef, the port island of Lelu being a four-hour canoe trip from the school. The school, incidentally, is supported by the natives of the Marshalls and the Carolines as well as by the American Board.

Another Question

At the time she left in February, 1941, the Kusaiens, she believes, would have welcomed American rule. At least one of the last things the island king said was: "Tell Uncle Sam we don't want to be under a pagan nation the rest of our lives." Kusaie has been considered a Christian island since 1862 and has had an independent church with a native pastor all these years.

What kind of a welcome an American naval group would receive today, however, is another question. "In the nearly three years since I left," she explained, "there may have grown up a feeling of hatred against Americans because all the reports they would get of the bombing in the South Sea islands, particularly the Gilberts and Marshalls, would be given them by the Japanese, and we can all imagine what any enemy country would be likely to say of its enemies."

Before she left, the Japanese had instituted military training for all males from 12 to 61 for the purpose of teaching them to defend their own island.

Miss Wilson does not think the Japanese began to fortify the islands in earnest until they withdrew from the League of Nations in 1935. But from then on, she says, they considered the islands their own property. En route to Japan for a meeting in 1939, she judged that Rota, nearest island to Guam, was being fortified, because she was not allowed to leave the ship while in port there. On her return trip in 1941 she could not get off the ship at any port of call.

Miss Wilson's hope for all these islands after the war is that whatever power rules them will permit the natives to go back to their former type of government with their kings and chiefs and their own system of trying disputes. "But we do need some outside power there to protect the interests of the islanders in matters of trade," she said.

Friday Programs

Kosmos Club, Wakefield—Dr. Herbert Gezork will speak on "The Threat to the American Home," at 2:30 p. m. in the Lafayette Building. Mrs. John N. Bill, Chairman of American Home, has charge of the program, which will include an exhibit of home crafts.

Women's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Annual Silver Tea at the Church of All Nations, 2 p. m. There will be a musical program under the direction of Miss Alice Mabel Shepard, and readings by Ruth Martin Owen.

Winchester Fortnightly — Dr. Karl Geiringer will give a recital lecture on "Aïda" at the Winchester Public Library, 10:30 a. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Book reviews by Marion T. Rudkin, 2 p. m., Masonic Temple.

Waltham Woman's Club—Doris Corwith, assistant to Dr. James R. Angell, Public Service Counselor of NBC, will speak on "Radio in an Ever-Changing World," at 2:15 p. m. in the parish house of the First Congregational Church. Edward Gamage, tenor, will sing. Mrs. George W. Porter has charge of the program.

International Institute — Open International Night sponsored by the Inter-Club Council, 8 p. m.

USO Policy Is Outlined In Bulletin

War Activities in New England

Seeking to avoid embarrassment over what's free and what's not free at USO centers, the New England Regional Office of the service organization today has posted a bulletin on policy of services equally applicable to members of the armed forces and war production workers.

"Our clubs furnish many things free," it was pointed out. "These include showers and towels, use of swimming pools, juke boxes, the provision of cookie jars and hard-candy jars, the use of club rooms, the opportunities for dancing, pool and billiard tables, and many other things.

"On the other hand we make a charge, at absolute cost, for food and beverages," discs for voice letters, sleeping accommodations, and other items, it continued.

Otherwise, the distribution without charge would cost "several hundred millions yearly.

"A policy of giving 'handouts' would be contrary to the fundamental aim of USO and to the expressed advice of the military authorities.

"Our aim is to maintain and build the self-respect and the responsibility of the individual as an American citizen. The military authorities dislike a handout policy as being detrimental to morale and discipline and they have been especially insistent upon a charge for sleeping accommodations. The prices charged for these items are kept as uniform as possible.

"While it is not the intention of USO to engage in large-scale overnight housing, the need for emergency sleeping facilities in many military and war production areas is sometimes acute.

"We are here to give every possible help to the soldier, sailor, and marine, any proper service which does not entail too great a breach of our program. We are not only willing, but anxious to give.

"Most USO clubs in this continent have sleeping accommodations. Many have regular rooms, but any club can, in an emergency, arrange a comfortable place for the benighted traveler. The charges of this service are moderate."

USO, it was reminded, is financed "by the American people through the National War Fund."

Double Launching

A Navy coxswain and a Marine private will be honored at a double-launching ceremony of destroyer escorts next Wednesday at the Bethlehem Hingham yard.

Coxswain Joseph Erene Henry Metivier of Plainfield, Conn., was killed in an explosion while a member of boarding party on an enemy blockade runner last March 10. His mother, Mrs. Joseph Metivier, will sponsor the craft.

Private George Alfred Johnson of Fleetwood, Pa., was a member of the First Raider Battalion when he was killed in a landing on Tulagi, Solomon Islands, Aug. 9, 1942. His mother, Mrs. Alfred R. Johnson of Coatesville, Pa., will sponsor the vessel.

Both had been awarded Silver Star and Purple Heart decorations.

Postpone Launching

Launching of a Liberty Ship at South Portland, Maine, originally set for today, has been postponed until Saturday, it was announced by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation. It is to be named for George Thorndike Angell, founder of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Soviet Union Holds Many Nationalities

Various Members Meet at Russian Relief Center in Boston

At a party yesterday at the Russian War Relief Clothing Center, 122 Newbury Street, various nationalities within the Soviet Union were represented. Left to right are: Mrs. Pearl Arabian, Armenian; Vera Michalchik, Russian; Miss Ruth Kolka, Estonian; Mrs. Hannah Buivid, Lithuanian, and Mrs. Mary Pastuszak, Ukrainian. All are aiding Russian Relief.

Connecticut Farm Income For 1943 Shows Big Increase

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—Connecticut farmers cashed in the largest income in many years during 1943, according to estimates of Commissioner of Agriculture Olcott F. King. Figuring on the basis of reports for the first nine months of the year, and without waiting for year-end figures from Washington, Mr. King places the Connecticut farm income from sales of crops and livestock products at $76,000,000. This is $18,000,000 more than the income in 1942.

The big increase was in the sale of livestock products, principally milk and eggs. Income of these farmers increased 30 per cent over 1942.

War Bond 'Raid'

Combining an air raid drill with promotion of the Fourth War Loan, Civil Air Patrol planes will "bomb" Connecticut on Jan. 16 with 150,000 war bond application forms. The State War Council is conducting the "raid," and the warden organization will be alerted to follow the flight of the planes and retrieve the "bombs." Air-raid wardens will participate throughout the State in the war bond sales campaign.

Milk Decisions

Two court decisions have strengthened the position of Milk Administrator Donald O. Hammerberg in enforcing payment of standard prices to farmers for milk purchased by dealers. Superior Court Judge Frank P. McEvoy wrote both of the decisions, one involving the Spring Brook Farm Dairy of Newington and the other the Riverdale Farm in Avon.

In the Spring Brook case the dairy had contended that it functioned as a farmer co-operative and hence was exempt from some of the milk sale regulations. The court ruled that the business was a proprietary corporation, not a co-operative, and that, in any case, the regulations on the pricing of milk applied to both. The dairy was ordered to pay $3,426.10 to producers to make up for underpayments. The Riverdale dairy had disputed the butterfat tests made by the milk administrator. The court ordered payment made on the basis of the tests and directed the dairy to turn over $1,893.10 for distribution to producers.

Draft Deferment

Laundrymen have followed the lead of the grain, grocery and coal dealers of the State in setting up a committee to work with Selective Service on deferment of essential men. Selective Service Director John F. Robinson said the plan had worked successfully in the other industries and he approved the proposal of the laundrymen. The committees investigate claims for draft deferment and make recommendations to draft boards for or against induction of men placed in 1-A classification.

OPA Action On Shoe Soles Is Commended

OPA action giving shoe manufacturers 13 additional days in which to sell their substitute-sole products at current prices was praised today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

In a statement announcing the OPA move, the Association said the OPA had "earned the highest commendation of our industry" for this extension.

After the OPA on Dec. 28 ruled that lower maximum prices on substitute-sole shoes would become effective Jan. 11 for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, the New England organization asked postponement of the new price schedules for manufacturers to Jan. 24 and for wholesalers and retailers to March 1.

"This action was adopted because of a delay in distributing the OPA forms on which the new prices were to be re-figured and also to allow the manufacturers more time to finish shoes in process and ship them to their customers," the announcement added.

"With no red tape or unnecessary delay, but acting solely on the basis of facts and actual trade practice, the officials rendered a speedy decision."

The extensions, the association commented, would enable wholesalers and retailers to dispose of some of their current stocks at existing prices.

Weather Puts Off Clothing Salvage

House to house collections of old clothing in Wards 15 to 22 in Boston were postponed today because of the weather. Collections will be resumed tomorrow or the next fine day. Collections were made today, however, in schools where children had brought in bundles of clothes.

Passenger cars were sent out by George C. Hyland, Director of Salvage in Boston, to pick up any clothes that were left outside in the wards scheduled for handling today. When collections are made in the last eight wards tomorrow, a recheck will be made on the first 14 wards canvassed yesterday, to pick up any clothes put out for collection today, Mr. Hyland announced.

Order on Razors Taken as 'Easing'

Easing of the shortage of razor blades and razors, rather than the production of unlimited quantities, was the interpretation placed yesterday by Joseph P. Spang, Jr., President of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, upon a recent War Production Board order affecting their manufacture.

"The recent WPB order," Mr. Spang declared, "means that in addition to supplying military and Lend-Lease requirements, which will continue to take the bulk of production, manufacturers may also make razors for civilians within limits of materials available as determined by the controlled materials plan."

N. E. Troops Prove Valor In Taking Munda Airfield

This is the War Department's official version, made public for the first time, of how New England's fighting 43rd Division, in combat for the first time as a complete unit, slugged it out with the Japanese for possession of New Georgia Island in the South Pacific last summer—and won. It is a yard-by-yard tale of dogged courage, everlasting patience and good, old-fashioned Yankee grit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—New England's untried 43rd Division took everything the Japanese could hurl at it on New Georgia Island and, in turn, gave the enemy a pasting that, in the words of the War Department, "assures its place among the great fighting divisions of the United States."

Today, long months after that epochal battle, the story can be told of how the boys from Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, only a few months away from desks, factories and farms, combined the patience of the American Indian, the cunning of the American frontiersman and the tenacity of the bulldog to overcome fanatical resistance and help take the island.

Two companies of the 103rd Infantry and two companies of Marines opened the engagement on June 21, at the mouth of the Viru River on southeastern New Georgia. In landing boats, they roared through reefs and tiny islets, quickly coming to grips with the Japanese, cleaning out the defenders, the invaders swept south and cleared out more Japanese at Segi, securing their hold on the outer fringe of the island's underbelly.

While they were thus engaged, the 172nd combat team poured ashore on Rendova Island, eight miles away, destroyed the small Japanese garrison and made it possible for the Americans to set up division artillery, while Marines installed their 155 mm. "Long Toms." The 172nd later followed the original landing parties to New Georgia, arriving July 5.

Knew Their Objectives

The men of the 43rd had been told their objectives, the capture of the vitally important Munda Airfield. That field was needed so our forces could get a better hammer blow at Japanese-held Rabaul on New Britain.

The Japanese were well dug in among the coconut palms and wire-like undergrowth when the 172nd combat team slashed its way ashore on July 5. Overhead, from the rear, shells from naval guns roared, hurled from American warships that were putting a hail of fire into the Japanese positions. Farther back, from the hills of Rendova Island, the Marines' "Long Toms" got in their punishing work.

The landing boats nosed into the beach at Zanana, four and a half miles east of Munda. Combat patrols swarmed ashore and fanned out, heading directly toward Munda. They caught up with the scouts that had landed two days before.

The patrols, covering the landing of other elements of the combat team, ran into resistance at the junction of the trail to Munda and sluggish Barike River. It was a jungle strong point, solidly dug in, with machine gun nests and one-man fox holes.

Japanese Use Sly Tricks

Patrols sought infiltration points. All night long they crept this way and that, seeking holes in the defenses. And all night the Japanese made the night ring with their hideous shrieks or their faked appeals for help, uttered in excellent English.

Came the roar of distant gunfire and the boys of the 172nd wondered. They could not know, then, that they were listening to the gallant U. S. S. Helena and her consorts knocking out a Japanese naval force that was trying to bring reinforcements for the enemy from Bougainville. They couldn't know, then, that the Helena went down, guns blazing to the end.

The next day another 43rd combat team came ashore, the 169th, less one battalion. Three days were spent in getting set, developing the enemy's position and reducing the strongpoint.

At dawn on July 6, the 43rd jumped off on a 1,300-yard front, the 172nd on the left, the 169th on the right. A bombardment from our light naval craft and the Marine artillery on Rendova Island paved the way. Fifty-two tons of shells dropped on suspected Japanese positions.

For a time the going was not too difficult. Nightfall found them 1,000 yards along the way to Munda.

Going Gets Tougher

And then, for two full days, gains were measured in yards. The Japanese had to be flushed from his foxhole, picked out of a tree, blown out of the pill-boxes.

By July 19, the 172nd had cleared the beaches and groves of Laiana Plantation of the enemy and had advanced 2,300 yards from the original jump-off line. But the 169th had not fared so well. A Japanese counter-attack took a heavy toll of the 169th's leading battalion. But the onslaught was broken eventually and the enemy was thrown back with heavy losses.

Then the 3rd Battalion of the 103rd combat team came ashore and part of the 37th (Ohio) Division arrived to relieve the battalion of the 169th that had been shot up so badly.

A platoon of Marine tanks rattled ashore. It was raining heavily. Mud tore at men's shoes. And, ahead, was a string of Japanese pill-boxes, 1,000 yards apart and well protected by snipers.

And on that day came the 25th Division, less its artillery, brought in from Guadalcanal. The hour had arrived for that final slug-fest for control of the Munda Airfield. The Japanese knew it too, and tried two counter-attacks which were repulsed.

Weary Troops Relieved

On July 18th the weary, battered 169th was withdrawn and the 161st Infantry from the State of Washington, part of the 37th Division, took over. Two days later two combat teams of the 37th Division, the 145th and 148th, each less one battalion, landed. Now the line of battle, left to right, was: 103d Infantry, 172d Infantry, 161st Infantry, and 145th Infantry.

The attack went on!

Then, for six days, the Americans advanced—at the rate of 50 yards a day.

The Japanese literally were buried alive in their pill boxes, well stocked with food and ammunition. They saw the world only through the firing slits. They had to be bombed out or burned out with flame-throwers. Mortars and artillery helped reduce the pill-boxes and then it was up to some Yankee fighters to toss hand-grenades insjde.

By July 30, Munda was only 700 yards ahead.

Now Comes the End

The enemy elected to make a last stand on Bilbolo Hill, a three-knobbed eminence 250 feet high. And, despite efforts of the Navy, some reinforcements had reached Hirohito's men. The 27th Infantry, 25th Division, arrived at this time and joined the 161st Infantry 1,500 yards north of Bibolo Hill.

On Aug. 1, the 43d Division, holding the right of the battle line, punched its way across Lambeti Plantation, the 103d Infantry reaching the eastern edge of Munda Airfield. The 172d, on the right, ran into trouble on the eastern edge of Bibolo Hill, and was held up.

Waiting long enough to catch its breath, the 103d set out on Aug. 3 and smacked down all Japanese resistance to reach a point opposite the middle of the airfield. The Japanese put up a frantic fight but sheer Yankee courage overcame them. Meanwhile, the 172d was battering Japanese lines on Bibolo Hill.

Two days later, on Aug. 5, every American force at hand hit the Munda field at once and the Japanese, cut off from all communication, stopped fighting. Munda Airport was ours. Two days later American Air Force planes were using it as their own.

The 43d Division, activated March 21, 1925, and inducted into federal service Feb. 24, 1941, had come through its baptism of fire with colors flying.

Suspended Sentence for Japanese On Subornation of Perjury Charge

Motoichi Yoshikawa, Japanese resident of Boston, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court today to charges of subornation of perjury in connection with an immigration investigation of his arrival in this country. Judge Arthur D. Healey imposed a suspended sentence of a year and a day, with probation for three years.

The Japanese was brought before immigration officials some time ago in connection with a campaign to round up aliens, and today admitted charges that he induced George R. Dahlquist, of Somerville—now under Federal indictment—to testify to the Immigration Board that he had known the defendant to be in New York in 1922. An act of Congress was passed in 1924 which legalized the presence in this country of aliens arriving before that date.

This was one of the final group of old cases brought before the Federal Court this week in an effort to clear the docket by assigning dates for trial or securing dispositions.

Another case disposed of today was that of the Albert Richards Co., Inc., Boston poultry handlers, one of whose officials pleaded guilty for the corporation, to violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The company was fined $25.

Dudley W. McKay, of Jacksonville, Fla., a lieutenant in the United States Army, who was under indictment for alleged forgery, was called today. He did not appear, and the court was told that he was in the Army stockade at Taunton, having bten charged by the larceny of about $1,100 from brother Army officers, and sentenced to five years at hard labor and dishonorable discharge. Army officials refused to surrender him to the Federal Court without a Presidential order, Judge Healey was told. The case was ordered off the list until such time as the Federal Court could obtain jurisdiction.

Mayor in Sight For Newsboyville

The first rally in the campaign to elect a Mayor of the City of Newsboyville will be held tomorrow night at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, when candidates will tell their qualifications at the weekly Assembly.

Candidates for the 12 councilor-at-large seats in the City Council will also speak at the Assembly. Nomination papers have been in circulation since the first of the week, with mayoralty candidates seeking the necessary 100 signatures to ensure themselves a place on the ballot on election days, Jan. 20 and 21. Councilor candidates need 50 signatures. Deadline for filing nomination papers is Jan. 14.

Hyman Davis, supervisor of attendance for the Boston School Committee and Assistant Registrar of Voters for the City of Boston, will be in charge of tomorrow night's rally.

After the Mayor and councilors of the City of Newsboyville have been elected, Mayor Tobin will swear them in, and invite them to take over the affairs of the City of Boston government for a day.

Named to Defense Group

Mayor Tobin has appointed Thomas Black, of Brighton, insurance broker and general agent, as one of the officials of the Boston Civilian Defense Committee to serve as division head under John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee of Public Safety.

Waste Paper Record Is Expected For Boston's Week-End Collection

New records for waste paper collection in Greater Boston are expected to be set in the drive scheduled through this week and the coming week end, according to the State Salvage Committee and officials in charge of local drives. Hungry paper mills and the dealers seeking supplies of waste paper to help keep them running at capacity, are eagerly anticipating the results of the drive.

Norwood's drive ends tomorrow and early reports indicate tonnage exceeding any previous collection in that community. Chairman Charles Holman hopes that a record for the general area may have been set.

Three other important Metropolitan communities go into action Sunday, Jan. 9. Swampscott swings into a big one-day drive under the general direction of Samuel Freedman, with unusually strong assistance from the air raid warden group. The committee believes that using the house-by-house plan, the response will be unprecedented in Swampscott.

Westwood initiates a bi-monthly collection schedule with a similar house-to-house collection on Sunday, Jan. 9. With plans to have material placed in front of every single house in this community, the committee feels confident that previous collection efforts will be far surpassed.

Malden, with an outstanding record of 230 tons in a previous drive in addition to regular collection arrangements, has worked out elaborate trucking and loading arrangements, and the committee is confident it will prove that an equal or better tonnage can be developed. Confidence in their collection arrangements runs so high that Chairman Daniel Connell believes that when the drive ends, his city will have set a new record for communities of its size.

Collections Dates For Waste Paper

Arlington—In February.
Boston—Jan. 17-22.
Braintree—Jan. 21.
Brookline — Curb collection with tin cans on regular collection day every week.
Cambridge—To be announced.
Dedham—Jan. 17.
Duxbury—Tuesday of every month.
Everett—To be announced.
Hingham—Jan. 20.
Hull—To be announced.
Lexington—To be announced.
Lincoln—To be announced.
Malden—Jan. 9.
Melrose—To be announced.
Milton—Jan. 21.
Needham—District 1, Jan. 17; District 2, Jan. 18; District 3, Jan. 19; District 4, Jan. 20; District 5, Jan. 21.
Newton—To be announced.
Norwood—By districts, Jan. 3 to 7.
Quincy—To be announced.
Reading—January 11.
Revere—Jan. 17.
Scituate—To be announced.
Somerville—to be announced.
Stoneham—Jan. 10 to 15.
Swampscott—Jan. 9.
Wakefield—To be announced.
Waltham—Monthly.
Watertown—Jan. 16.
Weston — Third Monday of every month.
Westwood—First Sunday in every second month, starting Jan. 9.
Weymouth—Jan. 17.
Winthrop—To be announced.

Wills to Radiocast On G.O.P. Prospects

In a nation-wide radio talk scheduled for next Saturday night—10:45 to 11 o'clock—Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont will discuss the subject, "Will the Republican Party Commit Suicide in 1944?"

It is expected that the Vermont Governor will warn of the impending danger to the Republicans in the possibility he sees of internal dissension. Close associates of the Governor suggest that he may go so far as to attempt to clarify all of the issues and perhaps even clear the atmosphere as to specific candidates and their qualifications.

In New England the speech is to be heard over Station WEEI in Boston, WTAG in Worcester, WMAS in Springfield and WLAW in Lawrence.

John H. MacAlman

John H. MacAlman, of Winchester, who passed on yesterday, was a pioneer Boston automobile dealer, designer, and participant in automotive affairs.

A native of Saint John, New Brunswick, Mr. MacAlman was apprenticed to a carriage maker in Portland, Maine. In 1880 he went to Merrimac, a carriage-building center in the East. Mr. MacAlman then became associated with the A. M. Wood Company, carriage supply manufacturer of Boston, which subsequently became a leading automobile body manufacturer.

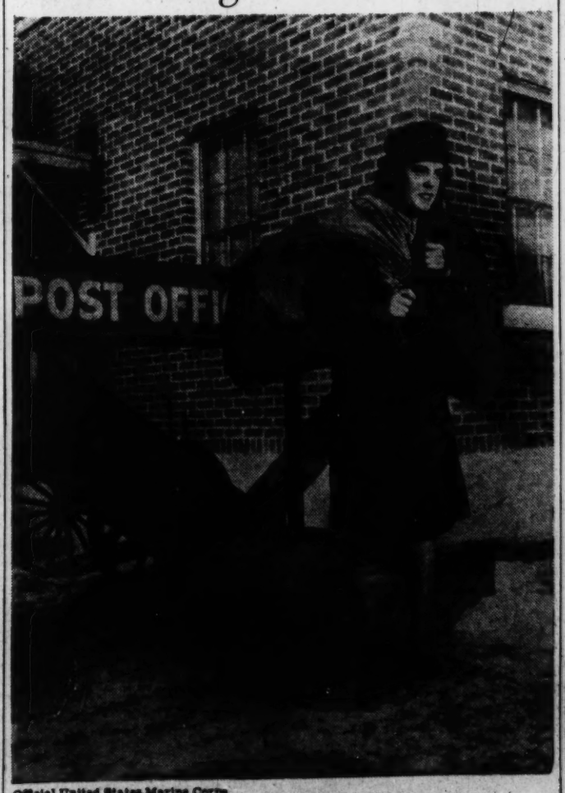
In 1899 Mr. MacAlman joined the Locomobile Company, supervising the designing of bodies. He had been local agent for several automobile firms, including Columbia and Stearns-Knight. He was a familiar figure at Boston automobile shows. He had long been active in legislative matters pertaining to motor vehicles, and helped produce many events and contests popularizing motoring.

Frank J. Noonan

Frank J. Noonan, of Malden, who passed on yesterday, was Police Commissioner of that city. A lifelong resident of Malden, he had served in the Common Council from Ward 2 in 1919, and in 1920 was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed Police Commissioner in February, 1942, by former Mayor Vernon C. Newman, for a three-year term to succeed Burt Dewar.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association and Malden Lodge of Elks. He formerly worked in the sales promotion department of Lever Brothers.

Mail-Toting Woman Marine



Official United States Marine Corps

Private, First Class, Viola Malcolm

Member of Marine Corps Women's Reserve and member of the all-woman Marine staff at the post office which serves all women Marines at Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps training center at New River, N. C. Miss Malcolm is the daughter of Mrs. Chester Malcolm of Hingham, Mass.

William B. Deering

HOLLIS, Maine, Jan. 6—William B. Deering, who passed on here yesterday, served in both Houses of the Maine Legislature, on the Highway Commission under Governor Barrows, and with the Grange. He was also President of the William B. Deering Lumber Company of East Waterboro.

A native of Waterboro, Mr. Deering was educated at Parsonsfield Seminary and Gray's Business College, Portland. He taught in Waterboro and served that town as a selectman, tax collector, moderator, and member of the school committee, and had been a county commissioner.

Mr. Deering had been a member of Hollis Grange for 62 years, and its master for seven years. He was first President of the York County Farm Bureau and of the Maine Federation of Farm Bureaus. He had served as Past President of the Hollis Farmers' Union, as a member of the executive committee of the Maine State Grange and Master and lecturer of Pomona Grange. Mr. Deering also was a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 6—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who passed on here today, held a prominent place among American women writers with her books on Abraham Lincoln. Earlier she achieved writing fame with a series of critical articles on John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and the old Standard Oil Company.

Miss Tarbell was a native of Erie County, Pa. She received her A. B. from Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., in 1880, an A. M. in 1883, an L. H. D. in 1909, and an LL. D. in 1915. She also received an L. H. D. degree from Knox College in 1909.

Miss Tarbell was a member of the American Historical Association, the English Society of Women Journalists, and the American Women's Association. She also served on the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, was a member of President Wilson's Industrial Conference in 1919, a member of President Harding's Unemployment Conference, and on the National Women's Committee, Mobilization of Human Needs, 1933-38.

Woodruff and Crite Paintings Shown—Dame May Whitty in an Interview

Pictures on Exhibition At Grace Horne Galleries

Pictures by two Negro painters, Hale Woodruff and Allan Rohan Crite, will be shown at the Grace Horne Galleries through Jan. 22. Mr. Woodruff is art director at the Atlanta University, where he has been conducting an annual exhibition of Negro Art in America. Allan Crite is a Bostonian, schooled at the Museum School.

Mr. Woodruff's pictures stand up to the spaciousness of the Grace Horne Galleries. He is an artist with ideas and courage. He shuttles between the dramatic and poetic. He paints with emphatic reference to design and with a high-pitched palette. While Mr. Woodruff shows independence, he is not singular. Many of his contemporaries operate in this highly charged atmosphere, and some employ similar conventions of idiom. It is a challenge to hold forth with bold contracts, vigorous thrusts and counterthrusts, to shape visible things in large curves, broad masses, and accentuated contours. But the method is fraught with perils; it contains the seed of its own destruction, unless the artist is vigilant. The initial burst into spontaneous rhythms may soon harden into mannerism.

If we estimate Mr. Woodruff correctly, he himself is aware of the pitfalls of his style. There are a few canvases, landscapes and still-lifes that show the earmarks of patterned mannerism. But there are others in which a creative urgency is evident, the tensions and felt and communicated expressively by the artist: a lone tree holding its own against the elements, a luxuriant autumnal view, a vase of flowers that seem to bubble in an effervescence of flowery loveliness.

In portraiture Mr. Woodruff adheres to some of the restrictive attributes of medieval drawing, making up in sumptuous hues for ascetic drawing. But when he chooses he may build up forms with heightened structural reference, as the portrait "Young Negro" shows.

Allan Crite is an observer of the ways of men. His pictures, so well known to us in Boston, portray the everyday scene, the panorama of streets, shops, churches, parks, trolley cars. The tide of human activity is visualized in characteristic ebb and flow. The war job which he now occupies has yielded many engaging themes.

A third display, in the small gallery, consists of water colors by Lieut. Warren Beach, made while he was stationed in the Aleutians. The landscape in that northern latitude seems fantastic. Lieutenant Beach's modest manner of record makes the unbelievable picturesqueness seem credible.

D. A.

Andrés Segovia
Who will give a guitar recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon

Marian Anderson
Singing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon

Plays in Prospect

The Cherry Orchard—At the Wilbur, beginning, Monday evening. Revival of the Chekhov play, in a new translation by Irina Skariatina and Eva Le Gallienne. Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster are presenting the production, which will be directed by Miss Le Gallienne. The latter and Joseph Schildkraut will head the cast.

Peepshow—At the Plymouth, beginning Tuesday evening. New comedy by Ernest Pascal, who is also the producer. John Emery and Tamara Geva head the cast. David Burton directed the production. Lemuel Ayers designed the setting. The plot is said to be about a bridge expert who is something of a Casanova. The engagement here is prior to New York.

Decision—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Jan. 24. New play by Edward Chodorov about the experiences on the home front of a soldier returned from North Africa. Thomas W. Ross, Gwen Anderson, Merle Madden and Kim Spalding head a cast of 15. Edward Choate is the producer. The play goes to New York after a fortnight in Boston.

Rosalinda—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Jan. 24. Operetta, with music by Johann Strauss, that has run for more than a year in New York. The material, derived from "Die Fledermaus," has been arranged by Erich Wolfgang Korngold, Gottfried Reinhardt and John Meehan.

Jacobowsky and the Colonel—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Jan. 31. Play by Franz Werfel and Clifford Odets, staged by Elia Kazan, presented by the Theater Guild in association with Jack H. Skirball. Louis Calhern Annabella, and J. Edward Bromberg head the cast. Stewart is designing the settings. The engagement here is for a fortnight prior to New York.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lalla Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," comedy by Jack Kirkland. Featuring Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 6, 13, 19, at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow
Copley-Plaza, Oval Room—Highlights of Opera, presented by Boris Goldovsky, assisted by students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 12:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Murder on the Waterfront." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 2:35, 5, 7:20, 9:45. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith." Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 1:10, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20.
Keith-Memorial—Vaudeville Days." 2:05, 5, 8. "Fired Wife." Robert Paige. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Happy Land." Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.
Gateway—"Woman of the Town." Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.
Beacon Hill Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance." Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:31 a. m., 1:38, 4:25, 7:12, 9:51. "Gangway for Tomorrow." Margo, Robert Ryan. 11:42 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:03, 8:50.
Fenway-Exmore—"You Were Never Lovelier." Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Algiers." Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:41 a. m., 2:57, 6:15, 9:29. "Something About a Soldier," Tom Neal. 10:08 a. m., 1:24, 4:40, 7:56.
Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows." Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:42 a. m., 2:38, 5:30, 8:25.
Modern—"Claudia." Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 10:55 a. m., 2:, 5:10, 8:15.
Orpheum—"Thousands Cheer." Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney. 10:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.
Paramount—"Woman of the Town." Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 9:15.
Scollay-Boston—"Son of Dracula." Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 10:48 a. m., 12:42, 4:36, 7:30, 10:07. Stage show: 12:36, 2:30, 6:15, 9:04.
Sheridan—"Princess O'Rourke." Robert Cummings, Jack Carson, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Hostages," Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.
South Station Theater—"The Lost Hazard," "Wagon Wheels." "Screen Snapshot," "Out of Darkness." "Wood Goes to War." "In the Drink," cartoons. First release national and war news. Continuous from 10 a. m.
State—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:50.
Sully—"Kazakhstan." "The Helicopter." "Film Vaudeville." "Sails Aloft." "Yankee Doodle Mouse." "Women of Britain." Latest news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Town—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady." Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Hostages." Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 2:30, 5:15, 8:10.
Washington Street Olympia—"Princess O'Rourke." Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings, Jack Carson. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Hostages." Paul Lukas, Luise Rainer. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALSTON—Capitol: "In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Dennis Day, Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—"My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. "West Side Kids." D. Barry. 1:48, 8.
BELMONT—Capitol: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods.
Regent: "Next of Kin." N. Pilbeam. "Thumbs Up." B. Joyce.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich Swings It." Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:50, 5, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Frontier Badman," Diana Barrymore, Robert Young. "Something About a Soldier."
Coolidge Corner: Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power."
Cleveland Circle: "Hostages." Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2, 8.
University: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Submarine Alert." 3:30, 6:45, 10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Passport to Suez," Warren William. "Girl From Monterey," Armida.
Codman Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 1:30, 7:40.
Franklin: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Fury." 3:35, 9:15. "His Girl Friday." 2, 7:40.
Park: "Mr. Lucky." Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Fired Wife." Robert Paige. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Unusual Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:15. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 4:05, 9:50.
MALDEN—Granada: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:38, 4:31, 8:05. "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:03, 6:16, 9:29.
Mystic: "Harvest Melody," Johnny Downs, Rosemary Lane. 2, 7, 9:55. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 3:29, 9:29. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 2:12, 8:12.
Medford: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 3:29, 9:29. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 2:12, 8:12. News; Rideout.
Melrose: "Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 2:15, 8. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2:25, 8:40.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 7:45.
Mayflower: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. **Fellsway**: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Honeymoon Lodge." 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE — Melrose: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.
NATICK—Colonial: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.
NEWTON—Paramount: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Campus Rhythm," Gale Storm, Johnny Downs. "Constal Command," plus Stage Show. 2, 8.
Strand: "Claudia," Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray, Bobby Watson. 2:09, 7:54. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 2:57, 8:42.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Bombers' Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. "What's Buzzin, Cousin," Ann Miller.
Coolidge: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, Bruce Bennett. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor. March of Time's "Naval Log of Victory."
Regent: "Next of Kin." N. Pilbeam. "Thumbs Up." B. Joyce.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Cantor. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 254 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
Hartford—Sunday, Jan. 9, 9:15 a. m., WDRC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine
Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., Jan. 9, 16, and 23, WABI, 1230kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sunday, 8 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m); 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Fridays, 8 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 8 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire
Keene—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island
Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts
Boston—Third Sundays, 8 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m); 15.35mc (19m).

Republic of Panama
Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.95m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada
Ontario
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—news in English, XGOY, 6.13 meg, 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children," GRH, 9.82 meg, 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg, 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs, YV5RM, 6.26 meg, 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg, 19.7 m.

Christian Science Program Jan. 9

Jules Cern will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Jan. 9, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Answered Prayer."

This is the eighth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

London—8:06 p. m.—"London Letter," GRH, 9.82 meg, 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg, 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1 m.; GSC, 2.91 meg, 102.9 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"World Perspective," GRH, 9.82 meg, 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg, 41.3 m.; 6.11 meg, 49.1 m.; GSC, 2.91 meg, 102.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgetinders, GRH, 9.82 meg, 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg, 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1 m.; GSC, 2.91 meg, 102.9 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg, 25.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Theater, GSU, 7.26 meg, 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1 m.; GSC, 2.91 meg, 102.9 m.

'Naval Log of Victory'

The March of Time's "Naval Log of Victory," describing the Navy's progress from Pearl Harbor up to the present, will head the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features will include a visit to India with the Thaw expedition, an Una Merkel comedy, the William Tell overture, a color cartoon, official films of Munda and Rendova, a picture on migratory birds, and newsreels.

Film on War Trials Coming

"None Shall Escape," a Columbia film said to be concerned with the trial of war criminals by an international court and jury, will have its premiere on Jan. 19 at the Majestic and Normandie in Boston, with simultaneous openings arranged in 25 other New England cities.

The Actress Looks Back Across Long Stage Career

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"An actor needs to remember that there is a cause for everything he does or says in a play. Behind the words he speaks there are thoughts, and if he thinks those thoughts he will not emphasize the wrong words. Nor will he speak his part in sing-song, with line after line taking the same form, with the stress coming near the beginning of each speech and then running down hill to an all but inaudible finish."

Dame May Whitty was talking with a caller at the hotel where she is staying with her husband, Ben Webster. They are in New York for a visit following a long stay in Hollywood. They will be remembered by many moviegoers for their work together in "Mrs. Miniver" and in "Lassie Come Home." Dame May is currently to be seen in "Madame Curie." One of her recent film parts was in "Flesh and Fantasy." She also appeared in "One Night in Lisbon," "Suspicion," and "Thunderbirds."

"So many theaters have no music nowadays," she said. "I think that is a pity, for many persons must feel as I do that a visit to the playhouse is a very special event, and enter it in a spirit of adventure and gaiety, only to be met sometimes by an atmosphere of gloom."

Ben Webster and Dame May have every reason to play the proud parents, for their daughter, Margaret Webster, staged the extraordinarily successful revival of "Othello" for the Theater Guild. But they are as objective in talking about her as if they admired her only as a fellow artist. Anyway the talk touched upon their daughter only at one point, when the visitor spoke of the pleasure he had had only the day before at a gathering in honor of Lillian Hellman's work for anti-fascist refugee relief and as author of "The Watch on the Rhine" and other important plays. Miss Webster had been mistress of ceremonies, and had made a dozen largely impromptu introductory speeches in which she illustrated the beauty of the word fitly spoken.

"As to that, her father and I were a good influence," Dame May went on. "When Margaret was little we found we must guard her against picking up cockney intonations and pronunciations from her governess. Many players could give more attention than they do to good speech. They are missing something of one of the great sources of charm in the theater. Somehow the mere entrance into a playhouse like the Empire in New York, with its gold and red that is so much of the theater of the days when I became stagestruck, puts me in the mood to be delighted. That is why I especially like productions in which footlights are used. When I was a girl, they seemed to make a special world of make-believe out of that space behind the proscenium arch, and I always got a thrill out of the moment when they were turned on and the green curtain went up, revealing the painted drop with its formal garden and pool, with a troubadour leaning against a marble pillar and cupids flying all about."

"When I was playing with Lady Bancroft," Dame May said, "she took occasion to remind me that the man in the back of the gallery was entitled to hear every word spoken in the play. Players would do well to make sure that they do not swallow their emotions, because then they certainly can't get over the footlights."

She went on in effect, to say that no matter how beautiful or noble a player's emotional feeling for a part may be, if it cannot be sufficiently enlarged to be shared with the audience so that the spectators can feel it, it falls short of a necessary condition of theatrical performance. She also remarked that it is not strange that actors appear so good when they are in plays by Ibsen, Chekhov, and Shaw, for then they have parts they can get their teeth into, opportunities to realize characters that the authors have endowed with mentalities, as well as emotions.

E. C. S.

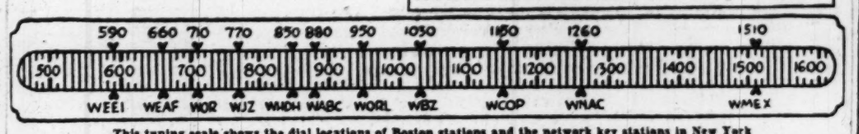
March of Time on Navy

At the South Station Theater the films, starting Friday will include "Naval Log of Victory," a March of Time account of Navy accomplishments since Pearl Harbor; "Sails Aloft," a color film of a trip in a square rigger; "Women of Britain"; "The Battle," concerning the positions and strategy of ships in battle; "Alaskan Frontier"; Andy Clyde's "Sappy Birthday"; three cartoons; newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Victory Is Your Job
3:30 News; Hollywood	WHDH String Orches-	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	tra; guest speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 'Vets' Information"	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45 Parade; Date Book	Singing Stars	'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs; P Barnes	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00 'Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Tony Pastor's Or
5:15 lies"; E. Howe;	'Dick Tracy"; sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish songs
5:30 Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong'; sk	'Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 'Page One'; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 News comments	Newscast	The Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Music; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas; news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night'; Or.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James's Or.	amateurs; W. Howard	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Melody Sweethearts",	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	'Fighting Coast Guard	Bob Burns, Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Studio speaker
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Band'; Edwin C. Hill	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00 Suspense; A Ladd;	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15 "Ride to Nowhere"	"Mum for Abner";	gan; Hanley Stafford	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Death Val.; News	"How Can the Demo-	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes Ama-	crats Win in 1944?"	Music Hall; B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news;	Classical Album: Men-
9:15 teur program	America's Town Meeting	Nan Wynn; B. Frawley	Gracie Fields' Show	delssohn's Symphony
9:30 Dinah Shore Show:	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	'Ask Your OPA'; Round-	No. 4
9:45 dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; Songs	Or.; Charlie Ruggles	table Discussion	Classical Album
10:00 The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 The First Line	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	riety; Judy Canova	Biographical Sketches	"Lest We Forget"
10:30 "Romance"; Dick	The Symphonette, with	'March of Time'; dr.;	"Bougainville Landing"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 Haymes; Gst; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	guest speakers; orch.	Drama; Music Roundup	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	'Earth & Its Riches'	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30 Music; News	'Alarm Clock'; music,	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship; Re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Talk; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **School of the Air:**	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 **This Living World**	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 **Food Fair**	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk	"Sweet River"	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music; 'Music by Cugat'	"The Open Door"; sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Childr'n	Tops in Bands	Intermission	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga"
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	'Spotlight Revue'	Musical program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Bouke Carter, News	Musical program
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk...	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musical program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talk'g; News	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	"Hoedown"	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds and Ends; Music
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper
2:30 "We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall: record'gs	"Light of the World";	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	Concert Hall: record'gs	Betty Crocker, talk	Network Variety Show	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	Red Cross program;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 "Help Wanted"	music; guest speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	"Backstage Wife";	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical program	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:45 Interview; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical program	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; H. McIntyre's Or
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Quest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas; news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	F. Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 'Dateline'; drama,	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 Friday on Broadway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Don Redman's Orch.	Royal Light Quartet
7:45 soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Don Redman's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	Earl Godwin, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News",	'Excursions in Science'
8:15 **comedy quiz; mu-**	"Parker Family"; dr.	**Graham; F. Black's Or**	Ful

Nazis Stiffen Defense in Russia—Stettin Crushed by RAF

Continued from Page 1

tion cost 15 aircraft, but considerable damage was done to this shipping, railroad, chemical manufacturing center. The raid came immediately after the previous day's extensive attack by United States bombers on a number of points from the Kiel shipyards to Bordeaux in the south of France. This raid cost 25 heavy bombers and 12 of the escort.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's airmen, in raids from Dutch Timor to New Ireland, brought down 17 Japanese planes, sank two freighters, and scored a direct hit upon a cruiser. Reports from New Britain indicated that the Americans who landed at Cape Gloucester, equipped with tanks and artillery, had made steady gains.

Russia:

The German Army of Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein has retreated into the Pripet Marshes and re-formed for another stand along the prewar Polish frontier west and south of Olevsk, a custom station which the Soviets captured Jan. 3.

This stiffened resistance on the main route from Kiev to Warsaw developed as the massive drive of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukraine Army swept southward toward the Dniester River, the prewar Rumanian border, at an accelerated pace following the capture of Berdichev, a pivotal rail center 25 miles south of Zhitomir.

Advices from the front said that Marshal von Mannstein had taken up positions favorable for defense with his left flank protected by the marshes and was making a determined stand west of Olevsk along the railway leading to Kowel, a city 130 miles inside the former Polish border, and also in the region southward between Gorodnitza and Novogorod-Volynski. Capture of the latter town, less than 20 miles from the prewar border, was announced Jan. 4.

After his own forces had retreated across to thier present positions, the Nazi commander had an opportunity to destroy the bridges over two tricky water barriers in this area—the Ubort River which flows just west of Olevsk and the Sluch River which swings in a northwesterly direction from Novogorod-Volynski.

A dispatch to the Moscow News, English-language weekly, said the Red Army had broken through the German defenses along the Sluch.

Previous reports had placed the Russians across the prewar Polish border in the area between Olevsk and Sarny, a town of 35 miles inside the old frontier.

It was evident that a growing battle was in progress in this sector and that the Russians were bringing new pressure against the Germans in the Dnieper Bend southward as well as conducting a large-scale offensive northward around Nevel.

The German communiqué radiocast by Berlin said heavy battles are in full swing northwest of Berdichev, where the Soviets have attacked "with unabated violence."

The Germans also said that the Russians had resumed attacks north of Krivoi Rog and east of Kirovograd, and had renewed attempts to break through southeast and northwest of Vitebsk.

The Russians' drive southward picked up momentum as the result of the capture of Berdichev, and a dispatch to Izvestia reported heavy fighting in the villages along the highway to Vennitsa, an important rail center on the Bug River. Another objective of the Red Army was Zhmerinka, 20 miles beyond on the Odessa-Lwow railway.

There was every indication that the Germans had fortified both places and would make a desperate effort to hold them.

Dispatches said little about the Baltic Army's operation north of Nevel beyond the fact that it was a large-scale affair and assuming more importance daily.

Italy:

Allies Fight Way Into San Vittore

Mud-caked American troops, opening a new Fifth Army attack with British troops on a 10-mile front in driving sleet and rain, have forced their way inside the pillbox maze of San Vittore, where they are fighting the Germans hand to hand for possession of the remaining half of the town, Allied headquarters announced Jan. 6.

The American and British ground forces, supported by wave upon wave of American Invader dive bombers which twisted through low-hanging clouds to lay salvos of bombs on the enemy's gun positions, advanced an average of a mile in the first day of their offensive on the 10-mile front, Allied headquarters said.

The advance was on a front five miles wide on either side of the Via Casilina, the main road to Cassino and Rome.

The British surged forward in the five-mile southern half of the sector from a point west of Rocca, while the Americans swept down from the heights around San Vittore on the north side of the road west of Venafro.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's offensive which broke weeks of minor activity along the Italian front started under dripping, wind-swept skies on the night of Jan. 4.

San Vittore, six miles from Cassino, had been converted into a Fortress, with every house a pillbox and with the Germans dug into cellars where the terrific battering of Allied artillery could not reach them. The entire town was a system of fortifications and tank traps.

But by noon Jan. 5, the Americans had driven through the outer defenses and taken half the town.

Violent hand-to-hand conflict was taking place for the other half.

Dispatches from the front said the Germans opened up the fiercest artillery and mortar fire in many weeks as the British and Americans rose from their positions and began their offensive.

The Allied difficulties were increased by rain, which swelled the water courses again, by snow in the mountains, and by sleet which threw a clammy blanket on expected air support.

But despite the hazards, the American A-36 Invaders roared in under the clouds, skipping just above the ground at 300 miles an hour to strafe and bomb the enemy's emplacements.

Because of their speed, the Invaders were unable to observe accurately the damage they did, but Capt. James H. Cooper of Rutherford, N. J., who led one mission, reported seeing German troops scatter wildly under the attack.

None of the low-flying Invaders was lost, despite the hazards from treetops, mountain peaks, and small-arms fire.

The taking of San Vittore would open the way to Cassino, the main allied objective in western Italy for many weeks, and the breaking up of defenses at Cassino would open the path to Rome through a broad valley where armored forces could deploy.

The Germans are reported to have constructed a "southern Siegfried Line," similar to their defenses in Western Germany, in the hills as far back as Cassino, however.

Air War:

Stettin Battered By RAF Bombers

Stettin, Germany's biggest port on the Baltic was blasted by RAF heavy bombers the night of Jan. 5-6 and Berlin bombed by Mosquito raiders in a double-edged assault calculated to disrupt the emergency supply system of the battered Capital and shatter an important maritime supply line to the Russian front.

The British Air Ministry, in announcing the Stettin attack, said the assault was carried out in bright moonlight on a heavy scale with the storm of bombs well concentrated on the objectives.

Besides hitting Berlin for the second night in a row, thus allowing the bomb-pitted Capital but one night's surcease since Jan. 2, the Mosquitoes directed other blows at targets in Western Germany and Northern France.

Fifteen aircraft were lost in the assorted attacks which included the 1,300-mile round trip raid on Stettin.

The latter port, a city of 260,000 which is 75 miles northeast of Berlin, was hit last on April 20, when 90 buildings of a 51-acre chemical factory were destroyed and severe damage done to edible-oil factories, barracks, military depots, and ammunition stores.

Besides being an important marine and railroad terminal for supply of Germany's Baltic front in Russia, Stettin is a key point in Hitler's industrial structure where many submarines and small ships are turned out.

With extensive damage in the past few weeks to communications into Berlin and the disruption of the commercial center of Leipzig to the south recently, it was likely, too, that much emergency traffic—including the shipment of bread—into Berlin had been diverted to routes through Stettin.

The previous day, United States heavy bombers and escorting fighters downed 95 German planes as they ranged across a record 800-mile front to strike the Kiel shipyards, airfields at Bordeaux and Tours in France, and industrial targets in Western Germany.

It was the biggest day for United States Army Air Force gunners since the Dec. 11 raid on Emden, when 138 Nazi fighters were downed. The widespread operation cost the attacking force 25 heavy bombers and 12 escorting fighters.

To reach their targets, the bombers knifed through a strong defense which included rocket planes and ME-110's towing what appeared to be new-type antiaircraft bombs.

Many Flee Berlin Following RAF Raid

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 6

Fires still burned in Berlin at 4 p. m. Wednesday from the RAF's heavy Monday raid, and thousands of evacuees, carrying their meager belongings, jammed trains and highways out of the city, the newspaper Aftontidningen said today.

Food shortages have developed in many sections of the battered capital.

By a Staff Artist

Nazis Fight Hard at Polish Border

Close-up of the Kiev salient, where the most important fighting in Russia is in progress at the moment, shows German resistance (white arrow) stiffening at the Polish frontier. Black arrows at the south of the salient show main points of Russian gains.

Allies Face Timing Problem With Soviet Drive Under Way

Continued from Page 1

the Black Sea and from the Atlantic to the Dnieper.

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's breakthrough on the Koroster-Zhitomir front has been a magnificent achievement of planning and execution; and at the moment it looks as if it may, indeed, be ahead of the Teheran timetable. Should that be the case, it may not be possible to speed up the western assault, which, being amphibious, is a far more complicated affair than the land offensive in the East.

We have had one example of speeding up military arrangements a little beyond the capacity of the machine—the landing of the Fifth Army at Salerno. The fall of Italy made it politically expedient to accelerate the invasion of Italy.

Early Start

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, at the Prime Minister's request, agreed to start a week earlier than originally planned. He brought it off—but it was a near thing and the cost in casualties was high.

War cannot be won without taking risks, nevertheless it is a warning that amphibious plans can be accelebrated only at a cost.

Should the "break-in" of the Red Army to the west and southwest of the Kiev salient really prove to be a "break-through," it is certain calls will be made for greater speed in opening the second front in the west—not calls from responsible leaders of the United Nations, but from lesser men who claim to speak for them.

The war is going well. An air offensive of ever-growing intensity already marks the opening of the second front. There is no cause for impatience.

General Wolfe of Quebec fame said that "war is in its nature hazardous and an option of difficulties—the greatness of an object should come under consideration as opposed to impediments that lies in the way."

The greatness of the objective may yet justify the cost of an earlier start, but only those in charge can weigh the balance.

Soviets Start Ball Rolling

What the Teheran conference almost certainly agreed was that General Vatutin should start the ball rolling as soon as the weather had made the going good enough, because on his front the weather was likely to offer the earliest chance of a big success.

What Hitler would now like to know is when the invasion from the west is timed to start. If he were certain that this great assault would not start until spring, he could at once withdraw perhaps half of the 60 divisions he is known to have in Norway, the Low Countries, and France to stem Russian flood.

Then, when the spring thaw arrived, he could send his forces west again to meet his other invaders. But for all he knows, the western invasion may be starting much sooner than spring. One official Nazi spokesman has estimated that the assault will be made with 50 Anglo-American divisions, so Hitler dare not leave his western wall too bare of troops.

Y. M. C. A. Leader Sees Church as Basis On Which Warring Nations Can Build

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Tracy Strong, General Secretary of the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, declared Jan. 3 the church, from a European standpoint, "possibly may become the basis on which the warring nations can again find some common ground."

Mr. Strong, whose committee administers war prisoners' aid to men in enemy prison camps, told the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at its annual meeting that "the church is coming back into a place of relevance in the life of the people of Europe," and that it may be "the one surviving organization that cuts across the war frontiers after the war."

The speaker, who recently returned from Sweden, added that the church had strengthened its position by playing "good Samaritan in prisoner of war and refugee camps and now among forced labor groups."

Mr. Strong declared "American war prisoners on the whole are well taken care of in Germany," adding that the exemplary standards of military prison camps in the United States have helped improve Germany's treatment of captured Americans.

The meeting marked the 50th anniversary of the Foreign Missions Conference, which represents 123 Protesant foreign mission boards and agencies in the United States and Canada.

Added West Coast Draft Deferments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Selective Service Jan. 4 extended to additional critical war plants and industries a system under which the Army, Navy or other Government agency is asked to join employers in certifying workers for draft deferment.

In effect in West Coast aircraft plants since Nov. 6, the procedure was authorized Jan. 4 for about 15 aircraft and parts factories outside the three Pacific Coast states. Names of these plants were withheld at the request of the Army because they would show where production urgency exists.

The joint certification does not make deferment mandatory, nor affect the authority of local draft boards. It will give the draft boards more information about the worker's importance to production and furnish state Selective Service directors information as to what deferments are needed by the plants to meet production goals.

Dr. Albrecht Heads Reich Trade Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Dr. Karl Albrecht had been appointed head of the foreign trade section of the German industry group, the DNB agency reported.

The DNB report, transmitted in German to controlled European newspapers and reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said that Dr. Albrecht had been head of the German group for mechanics and optics since 1933 and possessed more than 20 years' experience in South American and European trade.

"From 1934 he applied his experience to the formation of export cartels and was also helping with the reform of duty tariffs and the reorganization of export statistics," DNB said.

Under the Sea:

British Subs Sink Eight Nazi Ships

British submarines have sunk eight German or German-controlled ships, including a large tanker, and have damaged two others in recent operations in the Mediterranean, the British Admiralty announced.

The tanker, the announcement said, was attacked and sunk in convoy in the Gulf of Genoa. The other vessels listed as sunk included a small naval auxiliary and three small cargo ships—including two ammunition carriers — destroyed off the French Riviera, a medium-sized supply ship in the Aegean and two smaller merchant ships in the same general area.

South Pacific:

Allied Bombings Sap Foe's Air-Sea Fleets

The destruction of 17 Japanese planes and two freighters, and a direct hit on an enemy cruiser rewarded Allied aerial assaults ranging from Dutch Timor to New Ireland, a Southwest Pacific Command communiqué reported Jan. 6. The Allies lost four aircraft.

United States Marines on the eastern flank of their expanded invasion holdings at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, took the initiative against Japanese in the Borgen Bay area, using tanks and artillery with aerial support to drive the enemy farther east.

The Marines there had frequent withstood Japanese attacks while other Leatherneck units which participated in the Dec. 26 landing on the northwestern tip of the Island had driven ahead to capture the airdrome.

The airdrome captors have extended their operations to make contact at Sag Sag, seven miles southwest of Cape Gloucester, with another Marine invasion force which had landed southwest of the Cape.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said a direct bomb hit on a Japanese cruiser off New Hanover, north of the enemy base at Kavieng, New Ireland, was scored by a bomber from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific air fleet. It was in this quarter that two Japanese cruisers and one destroyer were set afire by South Pacific carrier based planes on New Year's Day.

Pompano:

U. S. Navy Reports Loss of Submarine

The United States Navy has reported the loss of the submarine Pompano, victor over at least two enemy warships and much merchant shipping. It was the 17th sub to be lost since the war began.

The Navy did not disclose where the 1,330-ton raider went down, but presumably it was in the Pacific, since many of the patrols of the six-year-old ship had been near the Japanese coast line. Its normal complement was 75 men.

Listed as missing was the Pompano's skipper, Commander Willis M. Thomas of Fresno, Calif. Commander Thomas had won the Navy Cross and the Silver Star for daring exploits against the Japanese.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Pushed Back In Banja Luka Fight

Headquarters of the Yugoslav army of liberation under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today that his forces were steadily driving the enemy from Banja Luka as the sixth day of bitter street fighting raged in that Croatian base of the Second German Tank Army.

"Our units are taking one block of buildings after another in the face of stubborn resistance," said the radiocast communique.

All enemy units were declared driven from the Valley of the Cetina River which courses through the Dalmatian Plains and empties into the Adriatic just south of the port of Split (Spalato).

The bulletin said trapped Germans had attempted to break out of the encircled town of Novomesto in Slovenia, but a stout ring of Partisans threw them back.

The Partisan Army asserted it had recaptured the 35-mile-long island of Pag in the northeastern Adriatic.

So-Called 'Americans' Declared Saboteurs

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—It's the "so-called American"—not the smooth but sinister Axis operative—who gums up the works and sabotages the home front, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent believes.

Nat Pieper of the F. B. I. told an advertising club today:

"We have had no sabotage perpetrated by foreign-controlled organizations or individuals, but just as destructive is the person who commits sabotage either because he is angry at a fellow employee, wants to 'get even' with his employer, or wants to make more money."

He said there recently had been a 100 per cent increase in convictions for theft of Government property—"time after time planes cannot go to the men who so badly need them because of thefts of vital parts."

Berlin Zoo Animals Sent to Barcelona

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy Radio said today that all the animals remaining in the once-famous Berlin zoo had been removed after the last heavy raid on the German capital the night of Jan. 2. Most of the animals were sent to Barcelona, said the radiocast.

Previous reports from Berlin through neutral sources said that many of the animals had escaped from the zoo during the heavy bombing and that they had been hunted down by soldiers armed with tommy guns.

Trust Suit Filed Against U. S. and British Firms

Continued from Page 1

ney General, in a statement here declared, in part:

"This suit should provide an answer to those who are wondering what the American policy toward international postwar cartel agreements will be.

"The American policy is embodied in the Sherman Antitrust Act.

"I believe that this suit should serve notice on industrial policy-makers in every country of the world that in their postwar programs they cannot ignore the Sherman Antitrust Act.

"These cartel agreements do not promote trade; they restrict it, eliminate small business, limit distribution, raise prices, and generally hamper the development of international trade.

"No major industry in any country can make its plans without taking into account the American policy toward monopoly and competition. This suit represents that policy.

"The American policy, as represented by its law, does not permit private empires to divide the world into industrial colonies, throw up fortifications against competitors' coming in, and then to eliminate domestic competitors."

Mr. Berge charged that the du Pont-I. C. I. agreement, as one result "throttled" Canadian industry.

Mr. Berge criticized recent statements by Lord McGowan, chairman of I. C. I., quoted as being distressed by the Sherman Antitrust Act, and indicating that he thought it would be "an obstacle to world co-operation." Mr. Berge compented:

Obstacle to Peace

"Our view is that the cartel system is an obstacle to peace, and we think that the facts of the last 25 years prove it."

In a list of seven charges summarized by the department, defendants are accused of having eliminated mutual competition and assigned certain marketing areas.

Later, it is alleged, the German chemical trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, and "D. A. G."—Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft — briefly entered the combine.

Mr. Berge declared today that I. C. I. had taken actions which he was confident the British Government knew nothing about.

Among these allegedly secret agreements were allocations of markets by quotas in South America with the United States and German groups.

It is charged that co-operation with the German company, D. A. G., continued through an intermediary right up to, and after the war.

The Government charges:

"After the outbreak of the present war D. A. G. (the German explosive firm collaborating in the cartel) was unable to export explosives to Chile and Bolivia."

Du Pont and I. C. I. are alleged to have caused a subsidiary firm "to continue to co-operate with D. A. G.'s agents in Chile and Bolivia" during hostilities.

In the United States, "trusts" and dominating corporations have been condemned and legislated against ever since the "trust-busting" days of Theodore Roosevelt.

Trusts Regulated

In Britain, because Government control and regulation is so strict that it amounts almost to participation, dominating trusts are not looked upon as necessarily evil, and in fact their development, under close Government supervision, is widely regarded as a necessary economic development of the mass-production future. The extension of the same attitude—shared similarly in Germany before the war—brought sympathy for international cartels.

Now these two different international approaches are thrown into sharp relief by the Justice Department's big new antitrust suit.

The suit was filed in New York at noon, with a 96-page complaint, following an earlier press conference here at the Justice Department.

Officials alleged that the cartel envisaged a plan to divide the world into two spheres within which the American and British firms agreed not to act as business rivals.

The divergent British and American attitudes toward "trusts" was dramatically illustrated in the recent visit of Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, to Britain.

Lord McGowan, one of the leaders of Imperial Chemical Industries, expostulated with Mr. Johnston, and asked whether postwar America would continue the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Theory Outdated

Under the British conception of close governmental regulation, guidance and even participation in big combines in the national interest, the American theory of the state acting merely as a policeman is regarded as outdated, Lord McGowan implied.

As the incident was quoted at the time, Mr. Johnston championed the American system of "free enterprise."

He did not go into the point that although Britain does not make use of a specific antitrust law, its governmental regulation of big business is actually much more minute than America's, even raising the charge of "socialism" when similar regulatory proposals are urged in the United States.

The British are bound to watch the new suit with deep interest as it throws into contrast the respective points of view of the two countries.

In the House of Lords last summer when the Justice Department indicted a group of companies for alleged control of the chemical product tetracene, Lord Strabolgi demanded an investigation of Imperial Chemical Industries. Lord McGowan at that time defended the cartel system of foreign trade agreements by corporations, as the "backbone" of his industry.

Reply to Charges

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6 (AP)—Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, said today the action of the Department of Justice in filing a suit against du Pont, Remington Arms Co., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., charging they maintained an international cartel agreement in violation of the Antitrust Act, "is difficult to understand at this particular time in our war effort."

In a statement, Mr. Carpenter added:

"The existence of the agreements which are the subject of the present attack has never been concealed. Copies have been in the possession of Government agencies for approximately 10 years. They have been before several investigatory committees of Congress."

The company, Mr. Carpenter added, "denies that it is now or ever has been a party to any cartel arrangement using the term cartel in its generally accepted sense." However, he said, du Pont had an "agreement" with Imperial Chemical Industries "providing for a mutual opportunity to acquire patent licenses and technical and scientific information relating to the chemical industry."

This agreement was said to have been "of the greatest benefit in giving to the American public products and processes which have materially raised the standard of living."

New York City Expands Soft Coal Campaign

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—A campaign urging city coal users to substitute soft coal for the virtually nonexistent anthracite spread yesterday to include consumers in small homes, as Edwin A. Salmon, Municipal Fuel Administrator, declared that persons without coal must accept bituminous or do without.

Heretofore the campaign has been directed at large consumers.

Coal dealers added that both large and small consumers must learn to use "mine run" bituminous, because sizes more commonly used by householders were very scarce.

Meanwhile, the superintendent of the Woolworth Building, famous skyscraper, reported that 10 of the building's 24 elevators had been forced to stop running because of the lack of coal. The building manufactures its own power from steam.

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Nazis Seek Recruits for Defense Lines

What are conditions inside Germany as the "zero hour" of invasion draws steadily nearer and the Russians move closer and closer to the Reich's eastern frontiers? Following is the third of a group of articles on this vital subject.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some idea of the extent to which Germany is preparing to meet the forthcoming Anglo-American invasion can be gained from the announcement of another recruiting drive and of drastic restrictions in the production of civilian goods, disclosed in a careful monitoring of radio programs and other German news sources.

Three hundred thousand soldiers, it was learned, are needed for reinforcements in the East and to fill the gaps in the Balkans resulting from the collapse of the Italian Army.

Prior to last September there were 18 German divisions stationed in Italy and the Balkans. Since then, the number has had to be raised to 30, of which 13 defend Mussolini's former empire, while the remaining 17 battle the Yugoslav Partisans and other guerrillas and garrison Greece and Bulgaria.

Source of New Manpower

Underground sources report that the Government plans to enlist 75,000 men whose jobs can be done by women, and that the remaining 225,000 recruits will be picked from among industrial workers whose plants have been destroyed in recent air raids.

There is no indication as yet, however, that Germany's manpower problems are acute. Apparently the Nazi leaders believe new recruitments and other measures will provide enough men to hold defensive lines in the east, in Italy, and in the Balkans while meeting the new threat from the west.

Clothing, on the other hand, appears to be a serious problem in the Reich. A decree has been prepared, and its announcement is expected any day, discontinuing the sale of all retail clothes. Retail stores will be ordered closed and the National Socialist Welfare Organization is to become the only body entitled to sell clothing. Stocks at hand are to be surrendered to the Welfare Organization, which will pay for them on separate "blocked accounts."

By these steps, the Government hopes, reportedly, not only to stretch the available stocks, but also to free about 90,000 employees in the garment trade for more important work or for military service.

Dearth of Heavy Clothes

Indicative of the scarcity of winter clothing are circular letters sent recently to parents whose children had been evacuated to National Socialist camps. Only children from families who had lost everything in air raids, the letters stated, would get overcoats and shoes from the camp administration. The parents were advised to use curtains and bed and slip covers for the manufacture of garments—in short, all those things which, in case of an air raid, would "merely help feed the fire."

A new ruling of the Nazi High Command has decreed that of the personal belongings of fallen comrades, only objects without practical value are to be returned to the respective families. Rings, for instance, or letters and snapshots must be sent home, whereas fountain pens, knives, lighters, and other articles which are no longer produced remain with the regiment.

This ruling may, of course, be partly due as much to transportation difficulties as to production problems. Obviously, the army now needs every available inch of transport space for necessary war goods.

Incessant air raids have caused a marked scarcity in plain window glass. Home owners in Germany have been advised to replace broken windows with glass plates from large-sized pictures. They also have been told to remove one part of the customary double windows and store it away for emergencies.

No Butter Fat

No butter fat will be available for the ration period from Jan. 10 to Feb. 6. Housewives will be given the same amount of pork instead. Sale of potato flour and the products thereof are to be suspended for an indefinite period.

It has been rumored in well-informed quarters that high-ranking personalities in the Ministry of Agriculture will lose their offices because of the increasing potato shortage.

Nazi Party Pays

MADRID, Jan. 6 (AP)—In an apparent attempt to show that the Nazi Party is sharing fully in Germany's war losses, an article published in the Dec. 31 issue of the Cologne Zeitung which was received here yesterday said one fourth of the Hitler youth leaders had been killed in the war and another fourth had been wounded.

[Exact figures were not stated in this dispatch.]

The article said that of the 6,500,000 Nazi Party members, 40 per cent were in the Army and six per cent already had seen service at the front. These figures, the newspaper said, were of importance because only 40 per cent of the Party members were of the class of 1908 (35 years old) or younger.

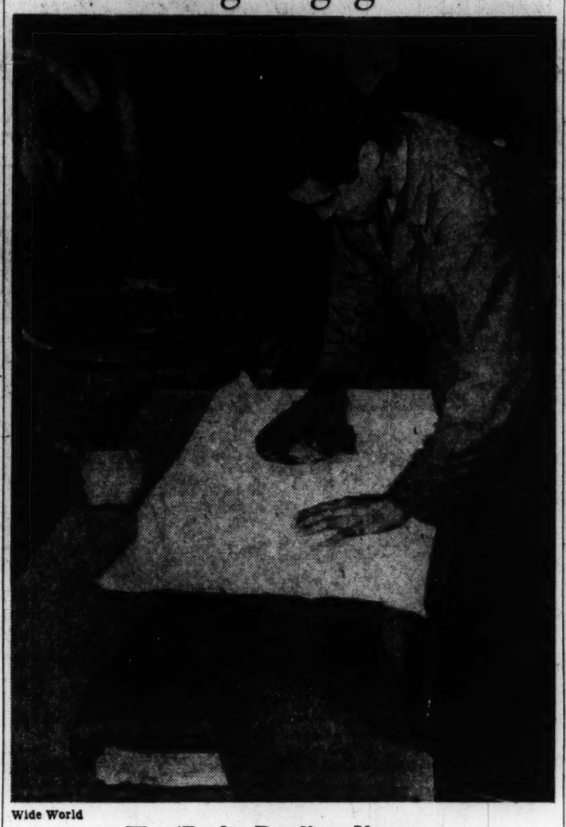
In other statistics the article said that of the nearly 3,000,000 Nazis in the Army, 1,250,000 have been decorated and 237,000 of these received decorations for wounds.

'Defeatism' Charged

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Moscow Radio quoted a dispatch from Geneva today as saying that 1,000 Nazi railroad workers had been placed on trial on charges of "defeatism" and that 200 already had been sentenced to death.

The workers were arrested on orders of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chieftain, said the radiocast, which was recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

Pressing Engagement



Wide World

The 'Rocky Road' to Neatness

Unable to get his clothes to a pressing establishment somewhere in England, Sergeant Guy W. Allen of Perryton, Texas, demonstrates how easy (?) it is to press a pair of trousers by filling a mess kit with hot rocks.

A. F. of L. Shy of Contact With Russian Trade Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—An invitation from the British Trade Union Congress to send delegates in June to a World Congress of Trade Unions, including those of Soviet Russia, will almost certainly be declined by the American Federation of Labor, it was disclosed here today.

Matthew F. Woll, Vice-President of the conservative A. F. of L. and Chairman of its Postwar Reconstruction Committee, told reporters that since the Federation's Executive Council had refused to ally it with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, it was likely it would decline also to participate in the proposed Congress.

He described the project as another attempt "to smuggle the Communists into an international meeting through the cellar door." Mr. Woll's comments followed dispatches from London that the British group had taken the lead for discussion of current and postwar problems at the world meeting.

"The Federation is completely in favor of an international conference attended by representatives of free trade unions of the United Nations and other countries not dominated by the Axis," Mr. Woll said. "If such a conference were called, there is no doubt that its deliberations would result in a definite and concrete program for reconstruction of the postwar world and also a plan for rebuilding the shattered trade-union movements in the occupied countries and the broadening of activities of genuine labor unions throughout the world.

"Unfortunately, heretofore the presence of the Soviet labor representatives at any international conference has resulted in that assembly becoming part of the Popular Front apparatus of Soviet Russia. If the Federation rejects the proposal that it participate in any international conference at which representatives of Soviet trade unions are to be present, it will do so out of an extensive and varied experience with Communist labor agents in the United States."

While the Federation has gone on record supporting State Department policy toward Russia, Mr. Woll added, it does not recognize Russian labor unions as "trade unions in the sense that American workers understand that term." Differences between the two labor organizations are "so glaring" cooperation is barred, he said.

Southern Governor Meets the Occasion

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 6 (AP)—Disappointed because doors were locked when she arrived for a long-anticipated tour of South Carolina's capitol, Mrs. Frances Moorefield of Danville, Va., asked a man walking down the steps if it were possible for her to see the building even though after visiting hours.

The man courteously reopened a door and personally conducted Mrs. Moorefield about the building, pointing out various historical spots. Then he asked:

"How would you like to have the Governor take you home?"

"That would be marvelous," Mrs. Moorefield answered.

"Then permit me to show you to my car," said Gov. Olin D. Johnston.

Prayers for Liberation Mark Rites of Greek Sponge Divers

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Greek sponge fishing fleet dropped anchor in Anclote River today as divers came into port for their annual Epiphany celebration which this year included special prayers for an early liberation of their homeland.

The colorful rites — known popularly as Greek Cross Day—began at dawn and reached a climax at noon when Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Hellenic Orthodox Church in North and South America, led a procession of robed church dignitaries to Spring Bayou for the Cross Ceremony.

The Archbishop at the conclusion of the centuries-old rites, transplanted here by members of the Greek Colony from their homeland, tossed a golden cross into the crystal-clear waters and a score or more of youthful divers scrambled to retrieve it.

As the Greeks prayed for liberation of their native country, hopes for early fulfilment was buttressed by the presence of high ranking United States Army Air Forces Officers, including Maj. Gen. Westside T. Larson, commanding general of the Third Air Force, and Col. James B. Carroll, commanding officer of MacDill Field, both stationed at Tampa.

Commanding officers of nearby army fields gave special leaves to soldiers of Greek birth and Greek ancestry to attend.

Besides Greeks admitted to the country under special immigration rules because of their specialized ability, many residents here are children and grandchildren of earlier immigrants and Americans by birth, but continue to hold to the faith and customs of their ancestors.

Anti-Nazi Dane Found Slain in Jutland

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6 (AP)—Kai Munck, Danish author of many anti-Nazi books and articles, was found slain near Silkeborg in Jutland, Copenhagen dispatches to the Swedish Telegraph Agency said Jan. 5.

Four men, believed Gestapo agents, went to Munck's home at Vedersoe and drove away with him.

The body was found Tuesday in woods near Silkeborg, which is the headquarters of Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, Nazi chief in Denmark.

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Vandenberg Urges Early Conventions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—An early start for the Presidential campaign with June conventions for both major parties was advocated today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan to facilitate absentee voting by members of the armed forces.

Senator Vandenberg, who supported the Senate-rejected Green-Lucas federal ballot bill, told a reporter he is convinced that if servicemen are to vote in November, Presidential nominations must be made by July 1 at the latest.

Group of Brazilian Fliers In U. S. to Finish Training

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—A key group of 36 Brazilian Air Force officers and men have arrived in the United States for tactical training preparatory to going overseas with the first expeditionary force in Brazil's history.

Commanded by Maj. Nero Moura and designated the First Brazilian Fighter Group, the airmen came aboard a military transport plane and will report to the Army Air Forces' School of Applied Tactics at Orlando, Fla., today.

Among the arrivals was Capt. O. Pamplona, who in May, 1942, sank the first of 11 enemy submarines destroyed in the South Atlantic by Brazilian fliers. Captain Pamplona described his victory with an expressive wave of his hand.

"I hunted the hunter, and found him," he said. "A direct hit with a bomb did the rest."

Major Moura, cognizant of the historical significance of his assignment, declared:

"We have fought the enemy's submarines along our coast. We have experienced his ruthlessness. Now we will take the battle to the enemy and fight him where we meet him."

Speaking, he said, for the Brazilian Air Force, Major Moura said:

"We are happy to fight alongside the Allied Nations. We are anxious to take our part in the present world conflict. It was very difficult to select the officers and men to go with the First Brazilian Fighter Group, because all Brazilian fliers wanted to go."

The group will be at Orlando for "a few weeks," it was said. Their movements thereafter become a vital military secret.

Of the 36 here, 16 are commissioned officers and 20 are sergeants. They will form the nucleus of a much larger overseas air force.

Pulp-Paper Workers In Canada Get Raise

QUEBEC, Jan. 6 (AP)—The regional War Labor Board announced yesterday that workers in the pulp and paper industry of Quebec Province have been granted a five-cent an hour increase in salary.

The announcement followed a series of talks among representatives of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers; the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Paper and Sulphite Workers; the Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Industries and the Regional War Labor Board. Salaries in those industries average from 45 to 47 cents an hour and the workers were asking for salaries equal to those paid in Ontario.

It was also announced that the Board was studying differences in wage scales in pulp, paper and Sulphite industries of both provinces and that the cost of operations in Quebec and Ontario will be taken into consideration before drafting a new wage scale.

The five-cent an hour increase will stand until a definite plan is announced.

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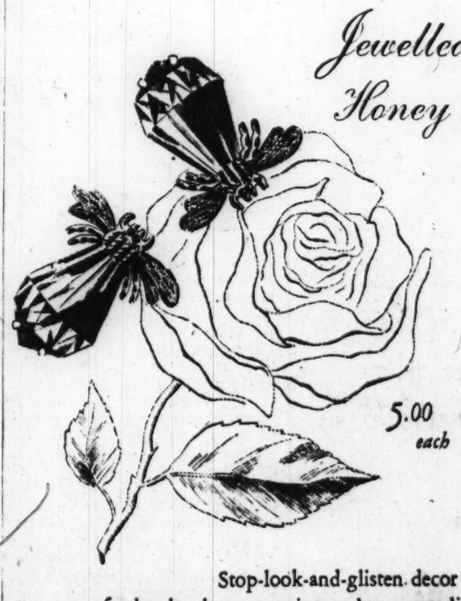

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Government Food Spoilage Set Extremely Low by WFA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The War Food Administration, reporting on its holdings of food for Lend-Lease, emergency and other export purposes, said today its losses from spoilage had amounted to 1/50 of 1 per cent of total purchases between March, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1943.

Those losses, it said, were equivalent to less than $1 on every $5,000 of purchases. The period covered the life of Lend-Lease operations.

The WFA food report, issued in the wake of published reports that the agency had suffered large losses through spoilage and that it held excess supplies, said the largest portion of food in commercial storage now is privately held for civilian use.

Inasmuch as this is the off-season for production of many foods, it is not unusual, the WFA said, for storage facilities to have larger stocks now for use in the low producing winter months.

The WFA said in a press release that it maintained a careful watch on all its stocks to avoid spoilage. Inspectors make frequent checks and the entire stock position is reviewed at least every 10 days, it added.

The report gave these figures on WFA holdings on Dec. 1:

Frozen Meats—WFA holdings 9,500,000 pounds or about 2 per cent of total commercial stocks of 446,000,000 pounds. The WFA stocks—mostly pork—were said to be equivalent to about the amount shipped in three days during December.

Canned Meats—WFA holdings, 246,000,000 pounds, or approximately 3½ months' supply at the December rate of delivery. The WFA said, however, that these stocks will be exhausted by Feb. 15 at the present rate of shipment.

Cured Meats—WFA holdings, 23,000,000 pounds of a total commercial stocks of 258,000,000 pounds.

Butter—WFA holdings, 108,000,000 pounds of total commercial stocks of 176,000,000 pounds. Of WFA stocks, 30,000,000 pounds have been scheduled for transfer to U. S. military services to add to military stocks already held; 38,000,000 to the Russian Army; 10,000,000 to the War Shipping Administration which supplies Allied Merchant Marine in U. S. ports; 4,000,000 to U. S. territories; 1,000,000 to the American Red Cross; 5,000,000 to civilian hospitals; and the remainder—20,000,000 pounds—for an emergency reserve. WFA butter holdings were acquired last spring and summer, during the heavy production period. Thus the entire production since that time has been available for civilians.

Cheese—WFA holdings, 97,000,000 pounds of total commercial stocks of 203,000,000 pounds. This was said to represent a two-months' supply at the December rate of shipment.

Evaporated Milk—WFA holdings, 5,000,000 cases. Privately-owned stocks, 4,500,000 cases. The WFA stocks were said to be sufficient to meet its needs for three months. Those needs, the report said, are expected to be extremely heavy in the next few months.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—WFA holdings, 9,000,000 cases. Processors and wholesalers' stocks, 140,000,000 cases.

Shell Eggs—WFA stocks, 137,000 cases, or 8 per cent of total stocks of 1,762,000 cases.

Dried Eggs—WFA stocks, which represent the bulk of all supplies, totaled 40,000,000 pounds, or about a 50-day supply at December rate of shipment.

Dried Beans—WFA stocks, 220,000,000 pounds compared with privately-owned stocks of 1,040,000,000 pounds. WFA stocks were said to be a four-month supply.

Other frozen foods, such as eggs, fruits, vegetables and cream—between 90 and 95 per cent of Dec. 1 freezer stocks were privately held for civilian use. These commodities accounted for a large portion of the increase in freezer holdings over a year ago. On Dec. 29, the Government issued an order requiring frozen chickens to be set aside for the military services.

Income Tax Payment Gets Bit of Sweetening

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—V. Y. Dallman, Internal Revenue Collector, munched bonbons and Emil H. Junod held his fifth annual title as first of 700,000 persons in this district to pay his income tax.

Mr. Junod had arrived long before the revenue office opened, his March 15 report and checkbook in hand. Under his arm was a box of candy for Mr. Dallman, "just to keep him smiling."

President Hails Power Of Lend-Lease

Continued from Page 1

dollars and in percentages of lend-lease exports to all areas for the March, 1941-October, 1943, period:

United Kingdom	$5,980,379,000	43.2
Russia	3,550,443,000	25.6
Africa, Middle East, Mediterranean	2,168,299,000	15.7
China, India, Australia, New Zealand	1,603,346,000	11.6
Latin America	116,543,000	.8
Other Areas	426,247,000	3.1
	$13,844,257,000	100.0

Difference Explained

The difference between the totals in these two tables represents the value of lend-lease services and aid extended to Allied nations in this country. It also is explained partly in that the larger total runs through the end of November this year and the other total only through the end of October. Total lend-lease exports have been growing as follows this year [in millions of dollars]:

Jan.	535	June	791
Feb.	529	July	1,021
March	777	Aug.	989
April	775	Sept.	1,001
May	848	Oct.	942

Lend-lease aid is running roughly a billion dollars a month now.

This report goes into considerable detail on the subject of reverse lend-lease, reported on briefly in the twelfth report submitted Nov. 11, 1943. It accounts for $1,174,900,000 of such aid extended the United States by the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India, with the United Kingdom leading with $871,000,000. There is no attempt to consider these figures as all inclusive.

The real measure of reverse lend-lease aid however cannot be measured in dollars, the report emphasizes. "The contributions of the United Nations necessarily have differed in accordance with their varying resources and with the circumstances of the war as it has progressed. Some have been called upon to give more in weapons or in materials, some to give more in lives or in ruined cities. All are giving what they can for victory."

Following are the highlights of the detailed analyses of lend-lease exports to various countries:

Russia: Shipments already up 63 per cent over all of last year; twice as much food (in dollar terms) shipped so far this year as all last year: 7,000 planes, 3,500 tanks, 195,000 motor vehicles sent through October; 33,500 tons of butter sent at urgent request of Soviet Union for Red Army.

Anticipating considerable home interest if not criticism of such shipments of butter to Russia, the report stresses that this year's shipment of 25,000 tons is only 2.7 per cent of the country's supply, that by reverse lend-lease to June 30 the United States acquired 8,250 tons—furnished American forces in the Pacific by Australia and New Zealand.

Russia also has received 10,000 tons of seeds, 5,500,000 pairs of Army boots, 16,600,000 yards of woolen cloth, 144,000 tons of explosives, 1,198,000 tons of steel, 611,000 tons of petroleum products.

United Kingdom: Exports of munitions have increased sharply under lend-lease, 48 per cent this year as compared with 33 per cent last year; food shipments accounted for 10 per cent of Britain's total food requirements, the difference between having and not having enough to carry on the war effort effectively; some coal mining machinery, but no coal has been sent to the British Isles.

The report sidesteps the question of future use of airfields built by American lend-lease funds and British lend-lease in reverse by pointing to the many other factors than lend-lease involved but it does suggest that through United Nations Collaboration and establishment of military security the answer can be found.

Africa, Middle East, Mediterranean: A French army and air force of 300,000 has been recreated and equipped in North Africa; the 342,000 tons of civilian supplies shipped to North Africa are being paid for 100 cents on the dollar by the French; the American origin of lend-lease articles is being made abundantly clear by labels, markings, insignia.

Possibly again anticipating home criticism, the report explains at length why North Africa needs gasoline from America and how it is being used. None of the gasoline allocated from civilian transport services in the million square miles of French North Africa has been for pleasure driving or other nonessential services, gas consumption is one fourth below prewar normal despite increased transport needs imposed by presence of American troops; an essential user such as a doctor gets less gasoline in French North Africa than an American A-card holder; many cars seen in use have been requisitioned for military use but to a casual observer appear to be used for civilian purposes.

Other Countries: Norwegian, Dutch, and Yugoslav fliers are being trained under lend-lease. Most of lend-lease shipments of $116,543,000 to Latin America have gone to Brazil, Argentina has received nothing; Canada pays cash for all aid it receives from the United States.

One chapter in this 13th lend-lease report is on petroleum. In this brief but documented chapter appears an official answer to those who, after hearing certain globe-trotting senators question why so much American and apparently so little British gasoline was being used to fuel the war machine, felt sure John Bull was pulling a fast one on Uncle Sam.

"The United States is actually exporting now to all countries," the report states, "a smaller quantity of petroleum products than was exported from the United States before the war. We are using for our own war industry and armed forces in this country and abroad about 88 per cent of the oil we produce."

Because of war conditions and a tanker shortage British Middle East petroleum has not until recently been available in the Far East or Mediterranean under the guiding principle governing petroleum shipments that the shortest haul be used wherever possible. While more British-controlled petroleum should be used in the Mediterranean in this year that does not mean a decreased demand for American petroleum. The United States is still the shortest route for petroleum shipments to Britain and with a western invasion imminent no let up in demand for American petroleum is anticipated.

New Combat Boot for Army

© Harris & Ewing

Footwear Given Actual Tests in War Zones

After months of testing in the United States and actual combat zones in North Africa and the Southwest Pacific, the Quartermaster Corps has designed and developed a new 10-inch leather combat boot which eventually is expected to replace the shoe-and-legging combination worn by Army ground forces, and the paratrooper boot, worn by parachute troops. Private Paul L. Gable is shown trying one of the new shoes.

School Teacher Asks Striking Pupils to Return

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Jan. 6 (AP)—David Colcord, whose resignation as a teacher in the Marengo Community High School prompted 70 students to strike Jan. 4, wants the students to return—he doesn't want his job back.

Mr. Colcord, former Indiana (Pa.) State Teachers College instructor and magazine editor, resigned in protest against what he said was the board of education's questioning of his grading methods after he had given all 28 students in his speech class an "A" last semester.

After his resignation, students petitioned the board to rehire him, but no announcement was made as to its disposition.

On Jan. 4 Mr. Colcord met with several pupils who had stayed away from classes and urged them to return to school.

He explained the "A" grades: "The pupils did such a swell job in the school play that they just naturally deserved 'A's.'"

OPA Suspends 84 Retail Shoe Stores

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Two large eastern retail shoe corporations with 84 retail stores were accused by the Office of Price Administration yesterday of violating rationing regulations and were ordered to suspend the sale of rationed shoes for three days.

The suspension order named the Wise Shoe Stores, Inc., with 18 retail outlets, and Siegel and Fried, Inc., doing business as National Shoe Stores, with 66 retail outlets. The suspensions, with one exception, were scheduled to start Jan. 10 on consent decrees.

Wise Corporation stores ordered suspended are located in metropolitan New York, Plainfield, N. J., Baltimore, Md.; Stamford, Conn., and Detroit. The Detroit suspension will start Jan. 11.

Suspended National stores are located principally in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Sir Malcolm Campbell Fined for Guns on Estate

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, the British race driver, was fined £5 ($20) yesterday for setting spring guns to guard his Three Bridges estate.

He was arrested last December after an accident which tripped one of the guns cost an employee's leg.

The court commented that Sir Malcolm's offense was technical and expressed sympathy toward his plea that the grounds had been overrun by thieves and trespassers.

YWCA Urges Democracy In Race Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The best way to have interracial democracy is to practice it, a commission to study Negro-white relations with local Young Women's Christian Associations in this country reported to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. here today.

The object of the study, conducted for the commission by two staff members of the National Board, was to determine how far and by what means Y. W. C. A.'s on the American scene have been able to live up to the organization's Christian ideal and its goal of an all-inclusive fellowship of women and girls.

The commission also found that the least desirable means of attaining interracial democracy are "those which treat interracial relationships as if they were 'race problems,' and as though they were theoretical and abstract."

The study reports that there are today 74 Negro branches of the Y. W. C. A. in this country—branches, it said, that have a definite value, but that also pose the question: "If the Y. W. C. A. believes in an inclusive fellowship, why this racial segregation?"

"The most potent answer to that question," it continues, "is that in order to integrate, you have to have people to be integrated, and the evidence indicates that to date the places where there are racial branches have done the most effective job of bringing people of minority races into the Association."

The Y. W. C. A's are most vulnerable, however, in their attempt to achieve interracial inclusiveness where they have income-producing facilities which the community Association attempts to make available to all races without distinction, the report states.

The study tells how some secretaries meet the adverse reaction to the use of a Y. W. C. A. swimming pool by Negroes. One secretary reported that the criticisms were listened to politely, general hygienic regulations for all users were explained, and no apologies offered. Another reported that the adverse reaction subsided when the Y. W. C. A. did not let it become an issue.

The Negro groups which fit most easily into the general stress of Association activity are the school girls, it was said.

China to Supplement Outside Mission Cash With 100 P. C. Gift

By Religious News Service

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 6—The Chinese Government will henceforth give a 100 per cent supplement to funds raised abroad for "orphaned missions," it is announced here.

Under the exchange regulations the Government had previously given a 50 per cent supplement to funds coming into China for normal mission work and a 100 per cent supplement to relief funds for famine areas.

The increased supplement was requested by a Chungking church committee which is working with missions cut off from their home base because of the war.

The move was hailed in church circles here as "further evidence of the generous and sensible attitude which the Chinese Government has taken towards Christian missionaries who are nationals of enemy countries."

Stand by Knox and Stimson Backs Federal Soldier Vote

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The explicit notice which the War and Navy Departments jointly gave to the Council of State Governments today that they could not administer 48 widely different absentee voting systems gave further strength to the gathering movement for an effective federal soldier ballot and suggested that the Senate's do-nothing legislation of several weeks ago will likely be reversed.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, both refused to take sides on the question of what kind of legislation would best enable the men and women of the armed services to vote, but they insisted that any attempt to have it done by the States must be accomplished by a uniform act if it is to be at all workable.

Advocates of a federal ballot law hailed the statement as a strong argument against the Senate-approved measure which would lay the matter entirely in the laps of the States.

Lucas Revises Bill Slightly

Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, commended governors for calling special sessions to liberalize absentee balloting procedures but contended that, "despite these good intentions, our soldiers are not going to be able to vote unless Congress provides them with a simple, uniform federal ballot.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, who will introduce a slight revision of his once rejected bill when Congress reconvenes on Monday, was confident that the Senate would reverse itself when it finds that conflicting state procedures would deny voting rights to most of the servicemen and women.

"In the time of war, the services are unable effectively to administer diverse procedures of 48 States as to 11,000,000 servicemen all over the world in primary, special and general elections," said the Knox-Stimson statement.

Some Other Limitations

The War and Navy Secretaries wrote that their policy is to "encourage servicemen to vote, so far as practicable and compatible with military operation," but pointed out: "Nothing must interfere with the services' primary obligation to wage victorious war."

They said the armed services could not furnish to state officials (1) names, serial numbers and military addresses of servicemen voters; (2) data on military or naval establishments at which they are located.

Further, they would be unable (1) to appoint agents at these establishments in connection with servicemen's voting; (2) designate a particular day or period in which the men would mark their state ballots; (3) provide special procedures other than secret marking of ballots; (4) furnish to the services particular state instructions for posting at armed service locations; (5) furnish to the services for distribution to servicemen by states, other than person-to-person mail, any literature, instructions, official forms or application for ballots, or state absentee ballots.

To promote "effective co-operation" by the armed services in state absentee voting procedures, Secretaries Stimson and Knox urged uniform legislation to make absentee ballots available to overseas servicemen at least 45 days before the election.

Twenty-seven of the states now allow only 30 days or less for absentee voting. Servicemen in the United States, the policy statement said, would require a 30-day minimum. For the men overseas, it said even 45 days may be insufficient "because air carriage is not always practicable or compatible with military operations."

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U. S. Co-ops Offered Role As Postwar Trail Blazers

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—A nonprofit enterprise which last year did a farm-marketing and purchasing business amounting to more than $1,500,000,000 was called upon last night by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to assume a major role in postwar planning for agriculture.

Mr. Wickard made this appeal in a message to the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives in session here this week.

The co-operative marketing movement, it appears from reports made to the conference, has thrived so well through depression and war periods that it now faces opposition it did not know in its earlier days. The opposition so far has been carried on quietly and indirectly, it is said.

But friends of the co-operative movement, who regard it not as an enemy of the profit system but as a check upon that system's abuses, think it is up to the co-operative movement to meet this opposition with proof of its own value to society. Not only the Secretary of Agriculture, but members of the co-operative organization, took this position at the meeting here.

Secretary Wickard's advice to the co-operatives was to strive to retain in the postwar period the public support they now enjoy by adopting plans for strengthening their position in several specific ways.

Program Outlined

He enumerated these as follows:

"Co-operatives must justify their existence by services performed; they must adhere more closely to the precept of their legislative charter; they must think in terms of volume of business and savings, but they must not lose sight of the contribution they must make to the welfare of their members and to the general welfare; they need to better inform the general public as to what they are trying to do and how they are trying to do it; farmer co-ops need to work closer with the other great segments of the American public."

Ezra T. Benson, retiring Executive Secretary of the National Council, warned his group there is a movement afoot by opponents of co-operatives to get their patronage dividends taxed as profits and to crowd the co-operatives out of Government contracts. Mr. Benson said a court decision last year upheld co-operatives in their present practices, but he said there was need for bringing their operations and bookkeeping up to date.

Both Mr. Benson and C. C. Teague, President, reaffirmed their support of the Council's antisubsidy policy.

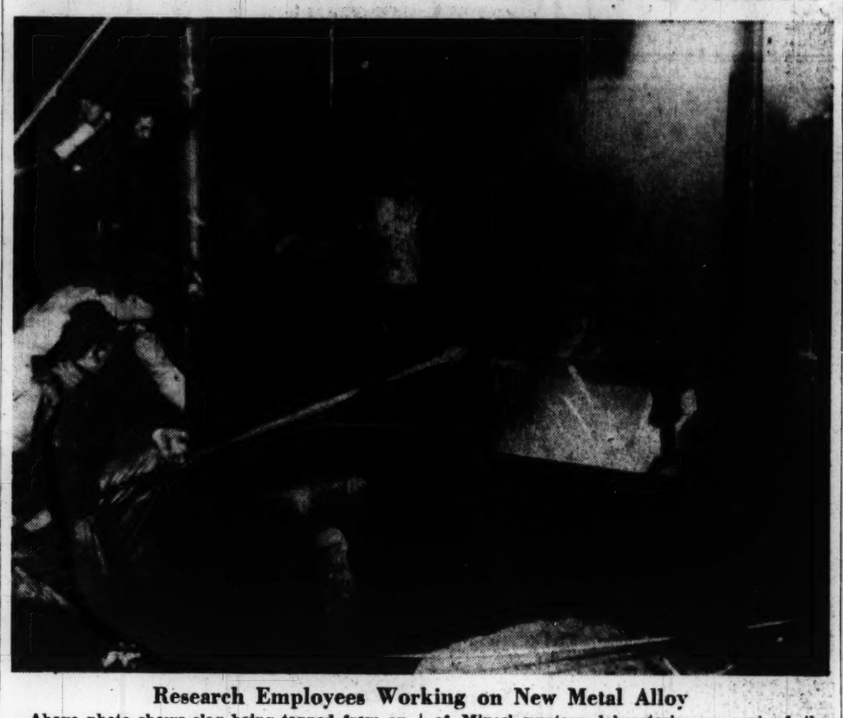
John H. Davis, agricultural economist and Acting Chief of the Wheat Section of the Commodity Credit Corporation, was announced as successor to Mr. Benson, who resigned to accept an appointment to the administrative body of his church, the Latter-Day Saints.

Impressive Growth

Membership figures for the Council presented here show an impressive growth in its 14-year history. It is made up of regional, state, and individual co-operatives in all the 48 states and now counts the membership of these affiliated organizations at 2,300,000 farmers. The Council acts as a service organization for co-operatives.

Not a general farm organization such as the Grange and Farm Bureau, it works in close co-operation with these organizations. This co-operation was closer than ever before last year, Mr. Benson reported. Not included in this teamwork, however, is the Farmers Union which pursues a course of its own.

Skilled Men Comb U. S. for War Products



Research Employees Working on New Metal Alloy

Above photo shows slag being tapped from an experimental electric furnace at one of the Bureau of Mines' western laboratories as part of the search for new resources.

Engineers Conquer Hazards In Quest for War Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — U. S. Bureau of Mines engineers, metallurgists, chemists and other skilled workers, operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf States to the Arctic Circle are helping the nation attain many of its war production goals.

In freezing cold and broiling sun and over forbidding terrain, Bureau engineers have traveled in quest of bauxite, tungsten, chromite, copper, mercury, mica fluorspar, graphite, manganese, corundum, beryllium, and other minerals, many of them strange to Americans, but essential in producing planes, ships, guns, tanks, "bazookas," and other weapons.

Their story is told in the annual report of Bureau activities, just made public by Dr. R. R. Sayers, director.

Helium Produced

Especially notable was the Bureau's immense production of helium, the lightweight, noninflammable gas which gives buoyancy to every antisubmarine blimp manned by the Navy. Several years ago, Germany tried to get helium from the United States but Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes refused to sell it.

Present output of helium is 25 times that of prewar years.

Through a drilling and ore-testing program, the Government has restored to production a number of abandoned metal mines. New mines were developed in virgin areas; and many mines, which were perparing to close, continued to work because drilling crews tapped new ore reserves for them to develop.

Meanwhile, solid fuels chemists and technicians helped to provide suitable coking coals for steel makers and other metallurgical industries, and a mobile laboratory shuttled back and forth in the beehive coke field to provide operators with scientific data to increase their output of metallurgical-grade coal.

Government metallurgists have also been working on methods of obtaining alumina, for aluminum, from low-grade bauxite and clays. A Bureau of Mines pilot plant produced pure manganese electrolytically for use in war equipment and for minting of the new five-cent coins.

Many Hazards

Describing some of the hazards through which Bureau men have accomplished their jobs, the report said: "For some, it meant such hardships as transporting equipment by dog sled, traveling by rebuilt native boats from which half-starved dogs had ripped the caribou skins, and building a landing strip in Alaska so airplanes could bring much needed supplies and rush drill-core samples back to the Bureau's testing units in the States. In the western states, drilling equipment sometimes was carried miles into the hinterland over temporary roads blazed by bulldozers and tractors, or was transported by pack animals over narrow mountain trails."

Another Interior Department report, from the Grazing Service, told of the building of 1,200 new miles of roads for access to strategic minerals and other raw materials required by war industries.

"Roads constructed thus far and those under construction are making available about 3,000,000 tons of ore, mostly in small mines operated by individual miners, leasers or small mining companies," the report said.

Greed Bars Nazi Gains In Balkans

Continued from Page 1

cattle and food products for the Government, they have ample opportunities to engage in graft or "black market" dealings.

From a land of surplus they have made a land of deficit. Fruit rotted on the trees this year for lack of workers to pick it, while near-by Slovenian cities, as well as the big cities of the Reich, suffered from a fruit shortage. Even if the fruit had been picked, it could not have been transported due to the lack of transport facilities for this purpose.

Through the deportation of Slovenes has for the moment been halted, Slovene natives still fear a resumption of deportations to make room for German settlers, especially if Germany wins the war. Mass deportations were halted last year when Nazi officials realized that the deportations were creating restlessness and risings and increasing the size of the Partisan forces.

Whereas a year ago the attempt was made to keep the officials of the German colonization company and the SS resettlement company clean and uncorruptable by demotions, transfers, and even four executions in Celje, it now seems that corruption is so widespread that uncorruptable officials are ostracized by their fellows.

One old-fashioned "pedantic" official criticized one of his colleagues in front of witnesses recently for the way he misused his office to squeeze the native population for his own enrichment. His man had said: "If I don't make 500,000 marks out of this job on the side it is not interesting." The case was brought before the Internal SS Court where the critical official was forced to apologize and then was transferred to another region.

Boasting and Noise

Positions of power and privilege in this region go quickly to the heads of the German officials, most of whom formerly lived a narrow, disciplined, lower-middle-class existence without much personal liberty or opportunity for advancement. Almost all are arrogant and materialistic, and regard the Slovenes as dirt under their feet. They drink heavily and make a great deal of noise. The inner fear that their position is not overly secure adds to their extravagances and loudness.

This tendency toward corruption and personal enrichment is noted with regret by the few remaining old-school officials who claim the corrupt officials and the SS are spoiling Germany's chance of "leading" the annexed Slovenes toward a better future. The director of a large state-owned farm at Celje is reported to have said that the widespread corruption deeply disappoints and grieves him, but does not make him a less fanatical Nazi or fighter for Germany.

This is the attitude of other honest officials who state that corrupt officials are not "true" Nazis, whereas they represent the "real inner" Nazi spirit and hence must work harder to counterbalance the evil done by the corrupt officials.

However, the corruption of officials, which is not limited to the annexed or occupied regions, but is also found in the Reich, is known to almost all Germans and frequently causes disillusion. A typical example is a woman who, from the very beginning, was all for sticking to rationing and other wartime rules. But when she gained an insight into the way party officials lived and carried on, she suddenly ceased being a Nazi.

German youth going into battle because they believe they are helping the world by advancing the German "race," often are disgusted and disillusioned by the corruption of older officials back home. These officials, they say, are the same class of men who ruined Germany in 1918, who undermined social democracy, and who in the future will line their nests in a communistic or democratic Germany after having changed their party badge.

Nazis Face Failure In Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

west which supply the German coast garrisons.

There had been earlier reports that the Germans had captured Jajce which, although devastated has considerable political importance due to the recent meeting there of the Partisan National Committee, but these reports are now proved to have been false.

Guerrilla activity in both Greece and Albania seems to have subsided to a large extent, at least for the moment. In Albania, unfortunately, there now seems to be developing a situation somewhat similar to that existing in Greece and Yugoslavia where two rival patriotic groups sometimes forget that Germany is the main enemy and scrap among themselves.

Although not much is known regarding the Albanian internal situation, it is understood that the two opposing groups are known as the "LNC" and the "Bal Kombetar." Such fighting as has occurred between these two groups has facilitated the German task of trying to protect the country's three east-west roads which lead from the Albanian coast directly into the heart of the Balkans. Two German divisions are being used for this garrison duty.

While guerrilla activities have fallen off considerably in Greece, being confined to sporadic activity in the vicinity of Mt. Olympus and along the northwestern coast, it is reported that outbreaks between the two rival Greek groups, Elas and Edes, are now less frequent than formerly. There is some indication that leaders on both sides may be somewhat more inclined to arbitrate their disagreement than formerly.

Transitional Stage

Actually, the Greek situation here has been described as going through a transitional stage in which nobody is sure just what will develop. It is hard to see how it could become worse than it was a few months ago when the two opposing groups began concentrating on fighting each other rather than the Germans. Today, tension between the Elas and Edes factions seems to have faded slightly.

While German numerical strength throughout the Balkans remains impressive, and Berlin is said to be sending in even more reinforcements, this Nazi horde is not always as impressive as it seems at first sight. A Partisan colonel with whom I chatted the other day told me he recently had been engaged against German divisions which had been scraped up from all over Occupied Europe and whose troops spoke seven languages. He said one batch of 50 Ukrainians who had surrendered described how German noncommissioned officers with submachine guns stood behind these foreign units ready to shoot anyone who didn't fight.

This colonel also described methods the Germans use in recruiting these foreign mercenaries. One Polish boy said his father had been a prosperous land owner in Pomerania and that the Germans confiscated his property forcing him to do slave labor on his own farm. The Germans promised this boy that if he would volunteer to serve, his father would receive his farm again. In another instance a group of forced recruits from Central Europe deserted Partisans lines after blowing up a German munitions depot.

Wartime Prohibition Bill Finds Dry Groups Split

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Dry leaders are divided on the merits of a new wartime prohibition law on which House hearings are scheduled to begin next week.

The bill, introduced by Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, would outlaw until "the termination of demobilization" beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol by volume.

Declared purpose of the law is to "reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials for the winning of the war."

No dry organization are opposed to this purpose, but two of the most influential groups—the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church and the Anti-Saloon League of America—are opposed to the bill because they feel the time is not ripe for its passage and believe a defeat in Congress now would hurt the cause of temperance in the long run.

Even if it should pass the House, the bill would not be approved by the Senate, leaders of these groups feel.

One Effort Failed

Earlier in the war the drys, aroused by the extensive amount of drinking around Army Camps, tried to get a bill through Congress outlawing the sale of alcoholic beverages in areas around Army camps, but they were unsuccessful. The Army did not want the job of patrolling such areas.

Next week's hearing will be held by the House Judiciary Subcommittee briefly as a backdrop for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council, made up of all the leading dry organizations. Some of these have backed the Bryson bill; others have not.

Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the Subcommittee decided to hold hearings after receiving petitions for prohibition action from more than 100,000 persons.

After the drys had sent in their petitions, the wets got busy and also have obtained thousands of signatures to opposing petitions.

Soldiers Vote Wet

The Gallup Poll asked servicemen abroad last fall if they would vote wet or dry if the question of national prohibition in the United States should come up again. The poll showed that 85 per cent were against prohibition. Nine per cent said they would vote for it and 6 per cent said they were undecided.

A recent editorial in the Stars and Stripes, daily newspaper of the armed forces in the European theater of operations, said: "We know what we want in the way of liquor legislation and we feel that those at home should wait until we return before initiating further legislation on liquor control."

The Bryson bill closely resembles the wartime prohibition act of 1918 that preceded enactment of the Prohibition Amendment.

Fortas Back in Former Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Abe Fortas of Memphis, Tenn., was given a recess reappointment by President Roosevelt yesterday as Undersecretary of the Interior, a position which he left last fall to enter the Navy. Mr. Fortas recently was given a discharge from the Navy after serving only a month.

Poland Not to Recognize Solutions Imposed by Force

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The text of a statement to the United Nations issued by the Polish Government in exile:

"The conduct of the Polish nation in the course of the present war has proved that it has never recognized and will not recognize solutions imposed by force.

"The Polish Government expects that the Soviet Union, sharing its view as to the importance of future friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of peace and with a view of preventing German revenge, will not fail to respect the rights and interests of the Polish Republic and its citizens.

"Acting in that belief the Polish Government instructed underground authorities in Poland Oct. 27, 1943, to continue and intensify their resistance to the German invaders, to avoid all conflicts with the Soviet armies entering Poland in their battle against the Germans and to enter into co-operation with the Soviet commanders in the event of resumption of Polish-Soviet relations.

"If a Polish-Soviet agreement such as the Polish Government has declared itself willing to conclude had preceded the crossing of the frontier of Poland by Soviet forces, such an agreement would have enabled the Polish underground to co-ordinate its action against the Germans with the Soviet military authorities.

"The Polish Government still considers such an arrangement highly desirable."

Widow Must Pay $1,550 to Tenant

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—A 71-year-old widow, who charged 50 cents per week above the Office of Price Administration maximum rental for an apartment, must pay $1,550 to a tennant.

Mrs. Mary Bochino of nearby Baldwinsville, testifying through an interpreter, was ordered yesterday in State Supreme Court to pay the amount to Morris R. Ward of Granby Center.

Mr. Ward paid $5 weekly rental for 31 weeks. He sought, in his action, the $50 penalty provided under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 for each week.

Justice Frank J. Cregg, directing the jury's verdict, said Mrs. Bochino had violated the Act and therefore the court could exercise no discretion, however much sympathy it had.

Clue to Postwar Diplomacy Sought in Russo-Polish Rift

Continued from Page 1

Polish Government and its representatives have been attacked vigorously as traitors, Fascists, and allies of Germany.

Slap for Willkie

Russian publicity organs recently have adopted an attitude which clearly indicates that whatever the Soviet Government's attitude, the persons behind the publications certainly consider that affairs of Europe east of the German frontiers are pre-eminently the Soviet's concern. Thus Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, has criticized Wendell Willkie's mild remarks about the future status of Finland, Poland, and the Baltic States with the remark: "It is time to understand that the so-called question of the Baltic States is an internal affair of the Soviet Union in which Mr. Willkie should not interfere."

Meanwhile, the declaration which the Polish Government issued as Russian troops crossed the prewar Polish frontiers is regarded in official circles here "as a useful contribution to the Allied war effort at this time."

Conciliatory Gesture

This declaration should be scanned less for clues as to details of a possible solution than for the spirit with which it approaches the complicated issue involved. From this viewpoint, the declaration is regarded as a conciliatory Polish gesture. The statement reaffirms Poland's "indestructible right" to independence and counts upon the Soviets' acknowledgment of Poland's rights and interests.

The Polish Government bases its claims upon the "just principles for which the United Nations stand" and, by implication, upon the British guarantee of an independent Poland and Joseph Stalin's earlier statement that Poland shall be "free and strong."

One measure definitely directed toward avoiding any action prejudicial to a friendly Russo-Polish agreement in the present dispute also was announced in this declaration, namely, that on Oct. 27 last instructions were issued from the Polish Government here that the Polish underground movement at home should continue its resistance against Germans and that they should co-operate with the Soviets "if Polish-Soviet relations are resumed." In other words, that while active opposition to the Germans should continue, co-operation, with the Russians must follow, not precede, a Soviet-Polish pact.

Buffer for Poland

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—The newspaper "Prefree Poland" called for a postwar expansion of Poland to the west to provide a "strategic stronghold against the Prussians."

In an article published yesterday, the newspaper also insisted that Poland must have a democratic government which would liquidate "all remnants of fossilized political and economic reaction."

[Although the dispatch did not make clear the affiliation of this publication, it may be the organ of a Russian-sponsored Polish organization in Moscow. The statement apparently implied that postwar Poland should annex sections of Germany or East Prussia.]

"To the east," the newspaper said, "the White Russian Ukraine will not forfeit on ethnological grounds (land) belonging to them even if certain Poles do not understand the rights of the Slav nations to the east on their united territorities."

Day's Phone Calls

It is estimated that an average of 2,200,000 long distance telephone calls are made in the United States each day.

Manpower Commission Has Own Labor Problem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission has a manpower problem of its own.

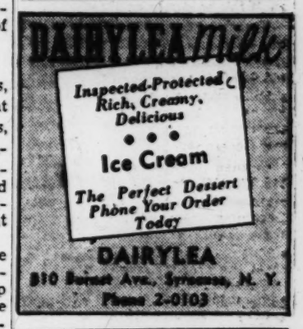
It announced it had sought without success to employ about a dozen manpower utilization consultants at salaries of $3,800 to $5,600 for work here and in Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The Civil Service Commission will accept applications.

Bulgarians Hear Bojilov?

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy Radio quoted advices from Sofia today as saying that Premier Dobri Bojilov had been received by the Regency Council to report on the political situation in Bulgaria.

Premier Bojilov has been reported facing a critical situation as the result of growing opposition from elements desirous of getting Bulgaria out of the war as an Axis partner. German quarters, however, have steadfastly denied reports emanating from Turkey that he has been overthrown.



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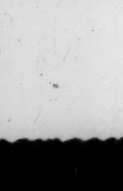

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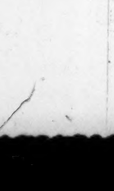
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THIRD FLOOR

The Home Forum

God Alone Governs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE states very clearly in the first chapter of Genesis that God created man in His image and likeness and gave him dominion over all the earth. It is evident that man, reflecting God and possessing dominion, must be governed by God, good, alone. And since God is Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love, man is in reality spiritual, and controlled only by Spirit.

This is not a mere theory but a demonstrable truth, which can be utilized in working out any human problem. When struggling with sickness or sin, a bad disposition or an evil habit, we can realize this truth and, in the degree that we truly understand it, cast off the false bondage and find ourselves governed exclusively by God and His Christ.

Why do we not realize man's God-given dominion more completely? In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 381), "Ignorant of our God-given rights, we submit to unjust decrees, and the bias of education enforces this slavery." These words explain the situation. Mortals are ignorant of man's God-given rights to health, freedom, and harmony. And the prevailing systems of education, teaching that we are governed by a multitude of material laws resulting in sickness, discord, and death, lead mankind into bondage instead of teaching the spiritual truth which sets free.

An "unjust decree" was issued in the days of Daniel, ordering, in effect, that nobody, under penalty of death, was to ask a petition of anyone save the king for thirty days. But Daniel did not obey the decree. Having faith in God's power and willingness to deliver him, he prayed to God three times a day as usual. For this he was thrown into the den of lions. His faith never wavered, and his deliverance demonstrates the great truth that God alone has power to govern man, and that God's government is ever present and ever operative, even where evil seems to flaunt itself (Daniel 6:4-23). We need not submit to the unjust decrees of sin, disease, and death, but through Christ, Truth, we can find our freedom from them.

* * *

But someone may say: "Look about you, and you will see mankind apparently governed by all manner of evil! Does not that indicate that man may sometimes be governed by a power apart from God?" Does God ever relinquish His government of man, and allow him to be controlled by evil for a season? Regarding this question, the science of mathematics affords a useful object lesson. Every computation is governed by the principle of mathematics, by laws which can never be annulled. But suppose a pupil in school adds a column of figures and gets the wrong answer. Has the principle ceased governing the numbers involved in the problem? No! The principle is still governing, and the wrong answer is only in the mistaken thinking of the pupil. In like manner, God governs man and the universe in complete harmony, and accident, disease, strife, and death exist only in the material sense of things, in the false belief in an existence apart from God, which is but the Adam-dream and not the reality of being.

Christ Jesus came into the world to teach us the truth about God and man, that we might be governed by God alone and find freedom from all evil. When his disciples asked him concerning a man born blind (John 9:2), "Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" he replied in effect that neither the man nor his parents were responsible for the condition. He saw man as created to show forth God's glory, not governed by any so-called laws of heredity, accident, or disease, but by the law of God, and with this spiritual understanding he restored sight to the person born blind.

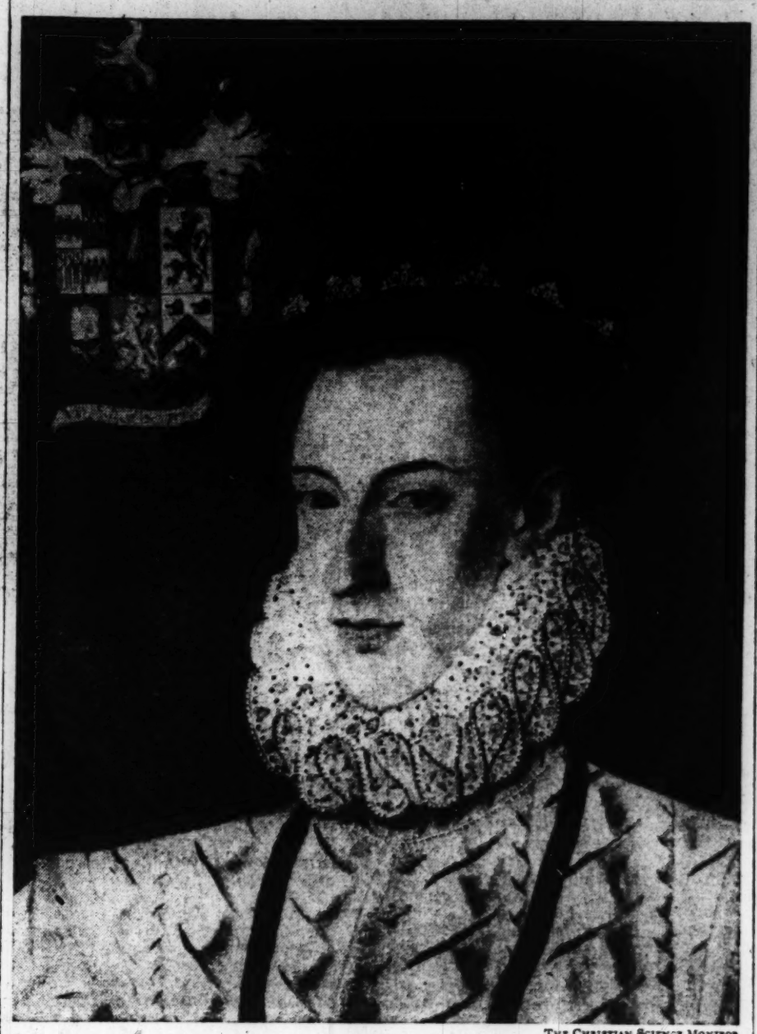
* * *

In the days of our Master, people believed that evil spirits could control a man. Knowing that God alone controls man, Jesus cast out these false beliefs and healed the sick. Today it is generally believed that germs can control a mortal and make him sick, but if we see man as spiritual, the idea of God, governed only by the one Mind, God, we can overcome this false belief and heal the sick.

Christ Jesus spoke of the devil, evil, or the carnal mind, as a liar, saying: "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44). All that really exists is God and His creation, which is entirely good. Sickness, accident, and death are convictions of the carnal mind, unreal because untrue. They disappear as the light of Truth dawns in human consciousness.

Christian Science teaches that God is All-in-all, and that whatever is unlike Him has no reality. As we grow in the understanding of this truth, we learn to trust God alone to govern our thinking. As a result, not only does our thinking become more spiritual, but we find that faithfully realizing this truth enables us to overcome sickness, fear, and lack, and we gain an ever-increasing sense of freedom and dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF SIR EDWARD HOBY: *Painted in 1577 by an Unknown Artist*

DIPLOMAT, SCHOLAR, court favorite of King James I, Sir Edward Hoby appears in this anonymous painting as the typical Elizabethan aristocrat in the making. Eighteen years old, attired in the latest fashion against a background of pale bluish gray, painted over a white ground, he wears a black velvet hat enlivened with the band of gold lace and a maroon-hued feather plume. His creamy white doublet is topped with a ruff embroidered in fine black thread. Sir Edward, who had already inherited Bisham Abbey, granted to the family by Henry VIII, appears fully conscious of his rank at the moment when he is about to be launched into a world of politics. Through the court influence of his uncle, Lord Burghley, he married Lord Hunsdon's daughter, being knighted the day after his wedding.

In 1584 he was sent upon a diplomatic mission to Scotland, where he attracted the attention of James VI, of whom he became an intimate friend upon James's accession to the English throne in 1603. Sir Edward was several times elected Member of Parliament. Following conspicuous bravery during the daring expedition to Cadiz in 1596, he was made Constable of Queensborough Castle in Kent.

This portrait is in the collection of Sir Henry James Vansittart-Neale, K. C. B., at Bisham Abbey.

Gott allein regiert

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE BIBEL sagt im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose sehr klar, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis schuf und ihm Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gab. Es ist einleuchtend, daß der Mensch, der Gott widerspiegelt und Herrschaft besitzt, nur von Gott, dem Guten, regiert sein muß. Und da Gott der Geist, das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe ist, ist der Mensch in Wirklichkeit geistig und wird nur von dem Geist regiert.

Dies ist keine bloße Theorie, sondern eine beweisbare Wahrheit, die beim Ausarbeiten jedes menschlichen Problems angewandt werden kann. Wenn wir mit Krankheit oder Sünde, einer schlechten Veranlagung oder einer üblen Gewohnheit ringen, können wir uns diese Wahrheit vergegenwärtigen und in dem Maße, wie wir sie wahrhaft verstehen, die falsche Knechtschaft abschütteln und uns nur von Gott und Seinem Christus regiert finden.

Warum erkennen wir des Menschen gottgegebene Herrschaft nicht besser? Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 381): „Weil wir unsere gottgegebenen Rechte nicht kennen, unterwerfen wir uns ungerechten Verordnungen, und die einseitige Beeinflussung durch die Erziehung zwingt uns diese Knechtschaft auf". Diese Worte erklären die Lage. Die Sterblichen kennen die dem Menschen von Gott verliehenen Rechte auf Gesundheit, Freiheit und Harmonie nicht. Und die herrschenden Erziehungsverfahren, die lehren, daß wir von materiellen Gesetzen regiert werden, die Krankheit, Disharmonie und Tod zur Folge haben, führen die Menschheit in Knechtschaft, anstatt sie die geistige Wahrheit zu lehren, die frei macht.

Eine „ungerechte Verordnung" wurde zur Zeit Daniels erlassen des Inhalts, daß 30 Tage lang niemand bei Todesstrafe von irgend jemand außer vom König etwas erbitten sollte. Aber Daniel gehorchte der Verordnung nicht. Da er an Gottes Macht und Willigkeit, ihn zu erretten, glaubte, betete er wie gewöhnlich dreimal täglich zu Gott. Daher wurde er in die Löwengrube geworfen. Sein Glaube wankte nicht, und seine Befreiung beweist die große Wahrheit, daß Gott allein die Macht hat, den Menschen zu regieren, und daß Gottes Regierung immer gegenwärtig und immer wirksam ist, sogar dort, wo das Böse sich aufzublähen scheint (Dan. 6, 4-23). Wir brauchen uns den ungerechten Verordnungen der Sünde, der Krankheit und des Todes nicht zu unterwerfen, sondern können durch Christus, die Wahrheit, unser Freisein davon finden.

* * *

Aber jemand mag sagen: „Blicke umher, und du siehst die Menschheit anscheinend von Bösem aller Art regiert! Läßt dies nicht erkennen, daß der Mensch manchmal von einer Kraft außer Gott regiert sein kann?" Gibt Gott je Seine Regierung des Menschen auf und läßt ihn eine Zeitlang vom Bösen beherrschen? Betreffs dieser Frage bietet uns die Mathematik eine nützliche Anschauungslehre. Jede Rechnung wird von dem Prinzip der Mathematik, von Gesetzen, die nie aufgehoben werden können, regiert. Aber angenommen, ein Schüler zähle eine Reihe Zahlen falsch zusammen. Hat das Prinzip aufgehört, die in der Aufgabe vorkommenden Zahlen zu regieren? Nein! Das Prinzip regiert immer noch, und das falsche Ergebnis ist nur im falschen Denken des Schülers. Ebenso regiert Gott den Menschen und das Weltall in vollkommener Harmonie; und Unfälle, Krankheit, Streit und Tod existieren nur in dem materiellen Sinn der Dinge, in dem falschen Glauben an ein Dasein außer Gott, das nur der Adamtraum und nicht die Wirklichkeit des Seins ist.

Christus Jesus kam in die Welt, uns die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen zu lehren, damit wir nur von Gott regiert sein und Freisein von allem Übel erlangen könnten. Als die Jünger Jesus betreffs des Blindgeborenen fragten (Joh. 9, 2): „Meister, wer hat gesündigt, dieser oder seine Eltern, daß er ist blind geboren?", gab er zur Antwort, daß weder der Mann noch seine Eltern den Zustand verschuldet haben. Er sah den Menschen geschaffen, Gottes Herrlichkeit zu zeigen, nicht von sogenannten Vererbungs-, Unfalls- oder Krankheitsgesetzen, sondern vom Gesetz Gottes regiert; und mit diesem geistigem Verständnis konnte er den Blindgeborenen sehend machen.

* * *

Zur Zeit unseres Meisters glaubten die Leute, daß böse Geister einen Menschen beherrschen können. Da Jesus wußte, daß Gott allein den Menschen regiert, trieb er diese falschen Annahmen aus und heilte die Kranken. Heute wird allgemein geglaubt, daß Keime einen Sterblichen beherrschen und ihn krank machen können. Sehen wir aber den Menschen als geistig, als die Idee Gottes, nur von dem einen Gemüt, Gott, regiert, so können wir diese falsche Annahme überwinden und die Kranken heilen.

Christus Jesus sprach von dem Teufel, dem Bösen oder dem fleischlichen Gemüt, als einem Lügner. Er sagte: „Der ist ein Mörder von Anfang und ist nicht bestanden in der Wahrheit; denn die Wahrheit ist nicht in ihm. Wenn er die Lüge redet, so redet er von seinem Eigenen; denn er ist ein Lügner und ein Vater derselben" (Joh. 8, 44). Was allein wirklich besteht, ist Gott und Seine Schöpfung, die ganz gut ist. Krankheit, Unfälle und Tod sind Überzeugungen des fleischlichen Gemüts, die unwirklich sind, weil sie unwahr sind. Sie verschwinden, wenn das Licht der Wahrheit im menschlichen Bewußtsein dämmert.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das All-in-allem ist, und daß alles, was Ihm unähnlich ist, keine Wirklichkeit hat. Indem wir in diesem Verständnis der Wahrheit wachsen, lernen wir darauf vertrauen, daß Gott allein unser Denken regiert. Infolgedessen wird nicht nur unser Denken geistiger, sondern wir finden auch, daß gewissenhaftes Vergegenwärtigen dieser Wahrheit uns befähigt, Krankheit, Furcht und Mangel zu überwinden, und wir gewinnen einen immer zunehmenden Sinn der Freiheit und der Herrschaft.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Preface for a Poem

Where hounds heraldic, chained to holly-trees,
watch by the pointed pillars of a gate
and two white cats patrol green territories
and peacocks strut of right,
where comes the foal, as lovely as a faun,
stepping across the grass with dainty tread,
and walks and seems to dance upon the lawn,
this poem grew from seed.

Up Purbeck cliffs and over Purbeck downs
the sea-mist in the morning grayly rolls
to where on Corfe the crumpled castle frowns,
sentry between the hills.
Here stands the manor, gracious and serene,
midway between the castle and the sea,
where Tudor Harry brought his gentlest queen
on their first holiday.

Here is the barn, where music matched with mime
some ancient fable or some new retells
with grace and dignity and subtle rhyme
to harp or virginals.
And here the ship with iron sails and prow
tops the old dairy, as its weathervane,
where once the artist worked, but sculptor now
frees beauty from the stone.

Such is the place, where first took shape and form
whatever worthy things this book contains,
for here came word and image, swarm on swarm,
settling in ordered lines.
Not always with my sight I saw these skies,
not always with my feet, I trod this grass,
but always with my mind's far keener eyes
I knew this loveliness.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

History From the Heart

IN CHELSEA the most famous of Carlyle's works were written: *Heroes and Hero-Worship, The French Revolution, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches,* and *The History of Frederick the Great. The French Revolution,* to which he devoted thirteen years, is a master work of human history. Carlyle himself said, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies," and in his own writing he proves his theory. To his wife he confessed, "I can tell the world you have not had for a hundred years any book that comes more direct and flamingly from the heart of a living man." Charles Dickens is said to have read this history through twice a year, and because of its influence he wrote his *Tale of Two Cities.*

So vivid are Carlyle's characters that James Russell Lowell said, "The figures of most historians seem like dolls stuffed with bran, whose whole substance runs out through any hole that criticism may tear in them, but Carlyle's are so real in comparison, that, if you prick them, they bleed." . . .

The style of Carlyle's writing is, as he himself remarked, like no other man's. "The first sentence bewrays [betrays] me," he admitted. He wrote slowly and carefully, and out of so excellent a memory that he is said to have recalled accurately for forty years the smallest detail of a trip he had made to Paris.—From "Thomas Carlyle, Hero-Worshipper," by THOMAS L. DOYLE, in his edition of Carlyle's "Essay on Burns." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Dublin Still Entertains

OF COURSE, dinner-parties in one's own home can no longer be considered, at least by those who cook with gas. Who can cook and serve a dinner creditably on one hour's allowance of gas? That is the question. The only answer is in the negative. We content ourselves, therefore, with a simple lunch. Simple of necessity, for again the gas is restricted from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Little enough, you will say, but wait until you hear.

When restrictions are involved, ingenuity breaks out. The guests arrive as usual in the drawing-room. You smilingly apologize for the pot of potatoes boiling on the turf fire (the latter brightly burning by dint of real hard work). Upstairs, in the bedroom, where wraps are removed, the pudding is boiling merrily on yet another turf fire. (Thanks be for the bogs of Ireland!) Nothing is said, nothing is surprising. Everybody understands, accepts and excuses.

* * *

Down in the drawing-room again, I excuse myself to take a peep into the kitchen—poised midway between the bed and drawing-room activities. I enter in some trepidation, for there indeed is the hub, the pivot of all our hopes and anxieties. As anticipated, a chaotic and hurried tempo greets me. Distractedly the cook lifts a saucepan off one of the rings of the stove.

"Look at that," she says.

I do indeed look, and murmur sympathetically at the pallid flame. "The pressure—yes."

"It's desperate," she says and hastily replaces the unfortunate saucepan.

This word "pressure" looms largely in our daily vocabulary. The first anxious question of the day is: "How's the pressure this morning?" Cook's face is answer enough: it changes from gloomy to gay, according to "pressure." Many an avenue of culinary adventure and experiment has it blocked. I come rushing in one fine morning, full of expectation. I hurry to the kitchen.

"Look! Just look what I've got!" and hold out two dazzling lemons. "What about a lemon pie?" I ask recklessly. But one look is enough. I see the dreaded word hovering. "Don't say it," I hastily exclaim and daringly substitute: "Well, perhaps a jam tart—a really little one." But it's no good. Her reproachful eyes tell me how impossible I am, and I resign myself once more to boils and stews.

* * *

But today is a special occasion and, in spite of my sympathy and encouragement, I have the temerity to say as I leave the kitchen: "Now, cook, be sure and have everything piping hot." At last the fateful moment arrives. We are all seated at table on the dot of time. (Neither the meal nor the guests can ever afford to be unpunctual.) The anxious hostess registers thankfully the fact that the soup is indeed hot. But then, of course, there is no toast. One helpful guest says: "Think of the Poles," as she takes a slice of dark brown bread. We think of more than the Poles and, before our grumbles can even formulate, they vanish into thin air. We make fun of our restrictions and tell of each other's experiences. One woman proudly describes her maid, who the week before sat up all night to make and bake the Christmas cake before the gas went off at 8 a. m. No one can come quite up to this, though somewhat similar stories follow, all tailing off with: "But, of course, if the pressure—" Finally the meal is finished. We have reached the coffee stage. Miracle of miracles, it, too, is hot; though, like Cinderella, we are startled to find the magic hour has long since ended.

* * *

After the farewells, I repair once more to the kitchen. Chaos still prevails, but with a difference. Cook is wrestling with a mountain of pots and pans and some inadequate tepid water. All the same, there is a subtle air of conquest. As with the village blacksmith, something has been attempted, something done. "Was it hot?" is the eager question as I enter.

"Indeed it was," I reply, "and I congratulate you: so did everyone else."

Her face beams. "D'ye know, ma'am, the gas was desperate on me." Relief oozes out of her. The relief of dangers past and overcome. It finds vent in a torrent of words and explanations, ending on a note of triumph. "Believe it or not, ma'am, I actually had to boil the plates in a saucepan to get them hot. I did indeed, ma'am."

Even her endeavour could go no farther.

BETTY MOORE

How a Gallant Should Behave in a Playhouse

SINCE THEN the place is so free in entertainment, allowing a stool as well to the farmer's son as to your templer: . . . it is fit that he, whom the most tailors' bills do make room for, when he comes, should not be basely (like a viol) cased up in a corner.

Whether therefore the gatherers of the public or private playhouse stand to receive the afternoon's rent, let our gallant (having paid it) presently advance himself up to the throne of the stage. I mean not into the lord's room (which is now but the stage's suburbs): no, those boxes, by the iniquity of custom, conspiracy of waiting women and gentlemen ushers, that there sweat together, and the covetousness of sharers, are contemptibly thrust into the rear. . . . But on the very rushes where the comedy is to dance, yea, and under the state of Cambises himself must our feathered estridge, like a piece of ordnance, be planted, valiantly (because impudently) beating down the mewes and hisses of the opposed rascality.

For do but cast up a reckoning, what large comings-in are pursed up by sitting on the stage. First a conspicuous eminence is got; by which means, the best and most essential parts of a gallant (good clothes, a proportionable leg, white hand, the Persian lock, and a tolerable beard) are perfectly revealed. . . .

By sitting on the stage, you may (without travelling for it) at the very next door ask whose play it is: and, by that quest of inquiry, the law warrants you to avoid much mistaking: if you know not the author, you may rail against him: and peradventure so behave yourself, that you may enforce the author to know you. . . .

Marry, let this observation go hand in hand with the rest: or rather, like a country serving-man, some five yards before them. Present not yourself on the stage (especially at a new play) until the quaking prologue hath (by rubbing) got colour into his cheeks, and is ready to give the trumpets their cue, that he's upon point to enter: for then it is time, as though you were one of the properties, or that you dropped out of the hangings, to creep from behind the arras, with your tripos or three-footed stool in one hand, and a teston mounted between a forefinger and a thumb in the other: for if you should bestow your person upon the vulgar, when the belly of the house is but half full, your apparel is quite eaten up, the fashion lost, and the proportion of your body in more danger to be devoured than if it were served up in the counter amongst the poultry: avoid that as you would the bastome. — From "The Gull's Hornbook," by THOMAS DEKKER. (1609.)

If Only They Would Not Talk

WHY DO WE go on talking? It is a serious question, one on which the happiness of thousands depends. For there is no more wearing social demand than that of compulsory conversation. All day long we must either talk, or — dread alternative — listen. Now, that were very well if we had something to say, or our fellow-sufferer something to tell, or, best of all, if either of us possessed the gift of clothing the old commonplaces with charm. But men with that great gift are not to be met with in every railway-carriage, or at every dinner. . . .

Why, O why, do we go on talking? . . . Is it to impart information? At the best it is a dreary ideal. But, at any rate, it is a mistaken use of the tongue, for there is no information we can impart which has not been far more accurately stated in book-form. Even if it should happen to be a quite new fact, an accident happily rare as the transit of Venus—a new fact about the North Pole, for instance—well, a book, not a conversation, is the place for it. To talk book, past, present, or to come, is not to converse. . . .

Talk, too, is so definite, so limited. The people we meet might seem so wonderful, might mean such quaint and charming meanings sometimes, if they would not talk. Like some delightfully bound old volume in a foreign tongue, that looks like one of the Sibylline books, till a friend translates the title and explains that it is a sixteenth-century law dictionary: so are the men and women we meet. How interesting they might be if they would not persist in telling us what they are about!—From "Prose Fancies," by RICHARD LE GALLIENNE. (New York: Putnam.)

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Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Allies Light Invasion Torch With Continuous Air Blitz on Continent

'43 Blitz Beat Both Weather And Luftwaffe

New 'pathfinder tactics' cut losses and enable RAF to operate in all but worst weather.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6 (AP)—Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has started competition among 150 of Germany's best architects to design "Europe's greatest city for 10,000,000 persons" on the site of devastated Berlin, it was learned here yesterday.

By Daedalus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that 3,000 planes were used by the Allies in their major air attack on North France and Northwest Germany Jan. 4, possibly dropping 3,000 tons of bombs, seem to bring the 1,000 tons of bombs-a-day goal of the Allied air forces well within reach.

During 1943, the RAF plastered Germany with about 135,000 tons of explosives and incendiaries, scattering another 80,000 tons on Nazi-occupied countries, while the United States 8th Air Force pitched in with about 40,000 tons on the Reich and dropped, together with the 15th Air Force, an equally appreciable load on targets ranging from Sicily to Norway.

The total bomb load unleashed over Europe in 1943 must have come close to 300,000 tons, which would not be far short of 1,000 tons a day.

Allies Beat Weather

In 1943, moreover, Allied air forces beat the weather besides beating the Luftwaffe. By the so-called "pathfinder tactic"—sending a few specially equipped pilots ahead of the main body to mark the target by means of flares and incendiaries—the RAF Bomber Command was able to raid in any but the most forbidding weather. This also served to reduce Allied losses.

Other novelties first tried out in 1943 were shuttle raids and the group bombing. The shuttle raids via air bases in North Africa and Southern Italy confused the German intercepter planes and provided Allied bombers with a comparatively unmolested return trip.

The rapid growth of British and American air fleets is likely to result in the replacing of the shuttle method by multiple attacks from different directions.

Group Bombing

Group bombing is an American contribution to aerial tactics. In the United States 8th Air Force's first sorties from England, each individual Fortress or Liberator was on its own as to the moment of bomb release. Now the 12 planes of a squadron, occasionally even several squadrons, synchronize their bombing with the leading plane.

Progress in technical and tactical performance during the past 16 months has been almost unbelievable. In the RAF's assault on Cologne in June, 1942, 17½ tons of bombs were dropped every minute and British plane losses amounted to about 4½ per cent of the assault force. In the raid on Berlin Dec. 29, 1943, 55 tons of bombs were dropped a minute and plane losses amounted to 2½ per cent.

The relative growth of United States 8th Air Force is even more spectacular. The first all-American sortie from Great Britain was made on Aug. 17, 1942. The target was Rouen. Twelve Flying Fortresses carried it out and hit Rouen with 18 tons of bombs.

400 P. C. Increase

One year later, on Aug. 17, 1943, 350 Fortresses showered 722 tons of bombs on Schweinfurt and Regensburg. During those 12 months, the United States 8th Air Force had made 124 attacks, dropped 17,000 tons of bombs, and destroyed 2,050 enemy fighters. In the subsequent months from last September to December, the monthly bomb "output was increased by up to 400 per cent and the number of Fortresses participating in a single raid rose to 700.

The task of Allied planes in fighting German submarines has been successfully handled. British Coastal Command machines destroyed more U-boats in 1943 than in the three previous years combined. Moreover, by the continuous blows at the U-boat bases in St. Nazaire, Lorient, and Bordeaux, and at the submarine yards at Vegesack, Bremen, and Hamburg, the Allies effectively sapped the strength of the German undersea arm.

The degree to which destruction of Germany's industrial capacity has been achieved is not so easily ascertained. According to official British sources, nine of Germany's 21 major industrial cities have been so devastated that they probably have been forced to consume more than they produce. It also has been stated that severe damage was done to at least five additional cities.

Probably Germany's productive capacity has been reduced by rather more than 15 per cent.

The situation will not be critical for Germany, however, until 40 per cent of the essential factories have been stopped. Theoretically, this could be done in another four or five months. Whether it actually can be done remains to be seen. Whether the destruction of about 40 German and Austrian, and even some Czech, cities would break the civilian population's will to resistance is uncertain.

Another task, that of making the European coast line "invasion ripe," has just begun and is being tackled energetically. The 2,000-to-3,000-plane raids of recent days give a foretaste of things to come. Allied losses incurred during these giant attacks have been extremely light.

Yet this does not mean that British-American air supremacy has been established. It means, rather, that the Germans are determined not to expend their fighter squadrons prematurely, in view of the approaching invasion.

The Battle of Berlin has not been entirely one-sided. In the 10 recent attacks to date, 272 RAF heavy bombers have been lost, which means roughly more than 2,000 trained men. The losses represent a little over 6 per cent of the total number of planes engaged, and 51 tons of bombs have been dropped for every aircraft lost.

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

United States Bombers Streak Sky Over Germany

American B-17 and B-24 bombers of the 8th Air Force, based in England, streak the sky over Germany en route to attack Bremen. Note the new-type chin turret on Flying Fortress nearest the camera.

Great Assault Under Way To 'Soften' Coast

Both sides send air might into cumulative battle to decide fate of fight for Europe.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—The air war against Germany now has passed beyond the phase of individual attacks to the stage of continuous preinvasion assault on Europe. To that extent, the Allied invasion of the Continent may be said to have started already.

The preinvasion assault on Sicily continued for nearly 50 days before the first troops landed.

Britain-based Allied air forces have a bigger softening-up task ahead of them today, but they have greater strength with which to achieve their goal of devastation.

Nazi Defenses Stronger

The Germans, too, have far greater defensive fighter forces. A RAF commentator has just stated in London that the Luftwaffe has 1,000 more front-line fighters in the West than it had 12 months ago. This figure points to terrific air battles.

The extent to which the Luftwaffe yesterday resisted the mass attacks by American bombers on targets ranging from Kiel to Bordeaux suggests that the Germans cannot afford to delay fighting it out in the skies, however much they would prefer to conserve their strength.

While British and American fliers have been pounding the Pas de Calais area lately, there has been little enemy fighter opposition. But when the Fortresses and Liberators went farther afield yesterday to bomb airdromes like Bordeaux, it was a different story.

Raid on Stettin

As Britain today hails yesterday's American air victory in which the Germans lost 95 fighters to an American loss of 25 heavy bombers and 12 fighters, details are just coming in of the RAF's heavy attack last night on the German Baltic port and industrial town of Stettin.

Stettin suffered a highly concentrated bombing, while RAF Mosquitoes raided Berlin and objectives in western Germany and northern France. The RAF lost 15 planes. Today, RAF fighters have kept up the offensive over northern France, and listeners on the southeast coast of England have heard loud explosions in France. But weather conditions in the Channel today were not favorable like yesterday.

From time to time lately the British public has been given hints that the Allied air forces have been bombing sites in the Pas de Calais area, where, according to neutral sources, the Germans are mounting secret rocket guns intended to bombard London. But there has been a feeling here that something more than secret weapons must have been involved.

But whatever the target, British and American air crews have been getting a good practice view of the French coast, where they soon may have to face the biggest air battles of all time as Allied land forces set foot on the Continent.

Britain is interested today in a secret-weapon comment reported from Switzerland. A Swiss explosive specialist, Dr. Alfred Stettbacher, is said to have stated that secret-weapon talk has been nothing but propaganda. This view is in line with the contention that the British and Americans are bombing something else on the other side of the Channel.

Nazis Shift Priority to Aircraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 6

A "special German correspondent" writing in Die Weltwoche, Swiss weekly, said that a new priority system in Germany was giving precedence to the production of aircraft, tanks, artillery munitions, and submarines—in that order. The correspondent noted that U-boats previously had held first place in the German priority schedule "for a long time."

The Weltwoche article was reported to the Office of War Information.

Tokyo Whistles in the Dark

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast intended for European consumption said Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had told Japanese newspapermen in Berlin that the Axis could still win "if the Japanese and German peoples coolly and calmly tide themselves over the crisis in the present war."

"The present war may last for many more years," Goebbels said, according to the Domei transmission, which was recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. "We must, however, fight the war to final victory, otherwise such a golden opportunity will not visit us for many centuries."

Tokyo Radio, in reporting Goebbels' statements in a broadcast to Japanese areas, omitted his reference to a crisis and quoted him as saying that if Germany and Japan "let the present moment pass by," they would never have "the opportunity of crushing the United States and Britain."

After holding up the picture of bomb-battered Berlin as an evidence of the German people's will to carry on the war, Goebbels, the Domei Agency reported, dismissed recent German and Japanese retreats as unimportant in view of the vast territories acquired earlier in the war.

"They may retreat for strategical reasons under certain circumstances in such vast regions," Goebbels was quoted as saying, "but this will not in the least affect our chances of victory."

French Army Seeks Action

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 6 (AP)—The French National Committee today formally voted for the formation of a second expeditionary force to participate in the Allied invasion of Europe from the west or south. The commander was not announced.

The Committee also decreed mobilization of youths of 18 and 19 beginning Feb. 15.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Stressing the rising might of France's rearmed army, Lieut. Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet, recently appointed chief of the French Military Mission to the United States, expressed the hope today that French troops would soon be found wherever an Allied offensive was launched.

At the moment, France has only one battalion of parachutists, some airmen, and a few Commandos in Britain. Her main force is in North Africa, where 175,000 white troops and 275,000 native troops are stationed. Frenchmen, as military communiqués have revealed, are already fighting on the Italian Front, particularly in the mountainous region under U. S. Fifth Army command.

The French General expressed high praise not only for the ultramodern fighting equipment provided the French forces by the United States but for the excellent collaboration and liaison between the staff of the French Army and the Allied General Staff.

He revealed that while two divisions of French troops had been equipped by the British, they were being re-equipped with American weapons for the sake of uniformity.

General Beynet replaces General Bethouart who was recently recalled to Algeria for a new assignment, and who headed the French Military Mission from the beginning of the reorganization of the French Army.

The new chief of the Mission comes from Savoie and as commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps in 1939 held the Italians in the Alps and the Germans on the Rhine until the armistice. Last March he arrived in London.

'Soviet' Trend in North Upsets Italians

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The north Italian political situation shows a particularly interesting trend which heretofore has escaped wide attention.

But it seems that this trend is causing considerable concern among influential Italians in liberated Italy. Recent cables from Naples have indicated that the Fascist "Socialist Republic" in Northern Italy is being "sovietized" by the Fascists and their German masters. The latter, it is said, are especially intent on strengthening the "Soviet" trend in order to impress the Russians in the hope of detaching them from the United Nations.

The actual reasons behind the new Fascist policy in Northern Italy have, however, nothing to do with Germany's alleged diplomatic plans in Eastern Europe. Yet this does not diminish the great significance of these developments. As a matter of fact, the so-called "Soviet" policy has a much more sinister background than Italian observers appear willing to admit. It seems to be a desperate and cunningly designed maneuver to lay the foundations of a Fascist postwar underground movement.

Riding With Tide

It is very easy for the Fascist "rulers" in Northern Italy to make concessions to the workers since they can entertain no hope of being able to remain in power in their present strongholds.

[The Nazi-controlled Rome Radio announced last month the formation of an all-powerful national labor body in German-occupied Italy designed to hold absolute control over every worker at home and to handle "transfers" of Italian manpower "abroad."

The Rome radiocast, according to the OWI, said the new board, known as the National Commissariat of Labor, would "control labor conditions, salaries and recruitment of manpower" and would "take over all forms of assistance to workers who are transferred to, or work in, a locality different from their usual place of residence, either in Italy or abroad."]

The radical trend became evident for the first time last November when the Verona meeting of Fascist party leaders issued a manifesto of 18 points—10 points dealing with social policy!—described by Giornale del Jomeriggio as "the logical development of seeds planted in the Italian conscience 20 years ago." "As regards social policy," the paper continued, "Italy may be certain that her legitimate rights will become enduring and concrete facts."

In order to fulfill these promises the Fascist Republican Federation of Ravenna—where already 7,000 hectares of land reportedly have been entrusted to the direct management of the agricultural workers—have arranged, according to Corrispondenza Repubblicana, for an agricultural concern to take possession of the property (3,000 hectares) of Count Baldi "of which the bulk has still to be reclaimed." The agricultural concern to which the management will be entrusted on co-operative lines consists of laborers working on the property.

Workers Own Factory

At Padua, 450 workers of the well-known Societa Anonima Officine Meccaniche Stanga, producing railway and tramway material, have become owners of the factory. The former owners have been replaced by a new board of directors composed of technicians and workmen whose first task is to "split the profit between the workers, invest the capital in the plant and adapt the wages according to skill and number of years served."

At Brescia, the Fascist Federal Commissioner has transformed the Passoti Lumber Company into a co-operative consisting of the workers engaged in the lumber yard. Similarly, the Ferrara daily Corriere Padano announced a few weeks ago that from now on the editors, clerks and workmen share united in its editorial co-operative "Filippo Corridoni."

Commenting on these developments, the Rome Radio declared some time ago that they had given "a nasty jolt to capitalism" since capital ceases to be the element which distinguishes between individuals, and its hierarchy is replaced by that of labor and ability. Several Fascist publications, however, appear to be worried lest the "socialist" trend get out of control. One paper advises workers to "bear in mind" that the keystone of every possible conquest is summed up in one word, 'duty'." The Milan Corriere della Sera, while admitting that "today a wise policy demands that the worker should be accepted, as a partner by the capitalist, in voluntary not compulsory association" and that "the purchase by peasants of small plots of land must be facilitated" stressed that "the sharing-out must be regulated and limited."

But latest advices indicate that the "sovietization" of industry and agriculture is continuing, especially at Brescia. Corrispondenza Repubblicana explains that "revolution is not 'riformismo.' No repudiation of individual initiative is intended, but this cannot be a yoke (essere jugulatrice) for the workers."

The intentions of the Fascist "social revolutionaries" are obvious. They hope that their concessions will cause the workers to oppose any less radical future reorganization of the Italian State, and that will drive them into the arms of Fascist underground leaders.

Significantly, the Gazzetta di Parma remarked in a recent editorial that big business is powerful and hits back when attacked, then becomes humble and generous. Afterwards, however, it carries on the fight, concealing its activities and thoughts "behind a dangerous façade of humility and hypocritical understanding."

AMG OK's Political Conference in Italy

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, Jan. 6

Formal authorization to assemble a conference of the six democratic parties of Southern Italy and Sicily at Bari on Jan. 28 was handed to the party representatives by the Allied Military Government today.

It opened the way for the most important political action in Italy since the fall of the Fascist Government—the formal demand by a representative political gathering for the resignation of King Victor Emmanuel.

Originally the Naples committee of the six parties attempted to convene the assembly at Naples last Dec. 2 but the gathering was banned on the ground that clashes with Monarchists might arise.

Famine Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Famine threatens many north Italian towns despite the concerted efforts of German and Fascist Italian authorities to prevent it, the Bern correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper, Aftontidningen, declared in an article reported recently to the Office of War Information.

Aftontidningen said the Fascist mouthpiece, Il Fascio, had blamed farmers with "hidden food stocks" for being in a large part responsible for the shortages. The Fascist paper had suggested, it was said, that all farmers and food dealers be required to deliver their entire food stocks to official collecting centers on 24 hours' notice, and that military authorities finding persons with hidden food stocks thereafter should shoot them without trial.

The fuel shortage also was reported to be serious in certain areas. Coal stocks were said to be "good," but it was said the Germans had directed all these into war industries.

Italian Troops Turn on Nazis

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 6 (AP)—Travelers recently arrived from Northeastern Italy today confirmed reports that 2,000 Italian soldiers who had been incorporated into the German Army in the Fiume sector had staged a successful revolt on Dec. 30.

The travelers said the Italians, all wearing newly issued German uniforms and bearing German arms, rebelled as they were about to be loaded into railroad cars to join German forces fighting Yugoslav Partisans in Southern Bosnia.

The Italian troops reportedly overcame German officers directing the train's departure but failed to escape before hastily summoned Nazi troops arrived on the scene.

However, in a five-hour battle on the outskirts of Fiume, 500 of the revolting Italians were said to have held the Germans at bay while their comrades fled northward into the hills near San Pietra. There they joined a company of Croat-Italian guerrillas with quantities of arms and ammunition taken from the troop train.

The Italians lost 100 men in the battle, the travelers said, but they believed German casualties were higher because the well-armed Italians barricaded themselves in buildings, most of which had to be taken by storm. Approximately 300 Italians were taken prisoner, the travelers added.

Collective Bargaining Return Called Desirable

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 6 (AP)—Wayne L. Morse, public member of the National War Labor Board, declared yesterday that compulsory arbitration is a necessary emergency measure, but "we should return to collective bargaining" after the war.

Eighty per cent of all wartime wage increase requests have come from management, not labor, he told a Reed College audience.

Doolittle To Do Less And Do More

A MEDITERRANEAN BOMBER BASE, Jan. 6 (AP)—They may have clipped Jimmy Doolittle's wings but they can't keep him on the ground.

In his new job as head of the Eighth Air Force in Britain, he will help direct and organize great aerial blows against Germany. Seemingly, however, his combat days are over; he will call the signals now instead of carrying the ball.

General Doolittle had just finished setting up the Fifteenth Air Force when his new command was announced. He stays in top physical condition because he never wants the day to come when he cannot take a turn at the pilot's control. He rises every morning at 6:30 and takes a little exercise before breakfast. He never drinks coffee, never smokes, but occasionally likes a cup of tea.

By 8 o'clock he is in his office and the first thing he does is to study photos showing the result of raids by his air force the day before. At 9 o'clock he attends the morning summary meeting with staff officers.

The rest of the morning he spends in his office, handling problems brought by his staff and conferring with visitors and air force personnel. He may spend an hour with a technician, discussing ways of ironing out kinks developed by certain types of planes in combat. Then he may call in an officer to work out a plan whereby more fresh meat can be shipped to fliers at the various fields.

General Doolittle is interested in every detail of his air force, and he is always working to improve living conditions for the men under him.

At 12:30 he goes to lunch with what the men around him call a "GI appetite." That is, if there is something special, such as a steak, he eats heartily; otherwise he picks a little at his plate and hopes for a better meal at dinnertime.

After lunchng, he returns to his office and works until 6 p. m. When paper work palls he has his B26 medium bomber warmed up and goes on inspection tours of near-by bomber fields.

The General tries to crowd two or three flights like this into his weekly program. He likes this part of his job best because it enables him to keep in familiar touch with the boys who fly the planes, drop the bombs, and shoot down the enemy.

General Doolittle would be a very unhappy man if he had to become a swivel chair general. In one afternoon last month his logbook showed he made seven flights, hop skipping around to various fields, stopping 15 minutes to a half hour at each. By the end of the day he had picked up more first-hand information than he could get from a double handful of official reports.

General Doolittle and his staff live in the same villa close to headquarters, so that they are all available at any hour. He gets home after 6 p. m. and may chat with his staff until dinner at 7:30.

Then the General climbs into bed with a good book and reads himself to sleep. If he gets interested in a good mystery he will sit up in bed until one or two in the morning to finish it, but usually he is asleep before midnight.

Shipbuilding Head Of Nazis Quits Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Rudolf Blohm of Blohm & Voss, German authority on shipbuilding, has resigned as chief of the Nazis' central shipbuilding office because "he realized that the yards would not be able to manage the work which was expected of them," the British Radio said yesterday.

The radiocast, beamed to Norway and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said Herr Blohm had resigned after returning from a tour of "all shipbuilding yards in Germany and in the occupied areas" and that Munitions Minister Albert Speer had taken over his duties.

Noted Violinist to Serve With OWI Branch in Italy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Albert Spalding, famed American composer and concert violinist, will abandon his musical career for the war's duration to assist the psychological warfare branch of the Office of War Information in Italy.

The OWI announced yesterday that Mr. Spalding has canceled his spring concert tour. He will soon be sent overseas as assistant to the civilian head of the PWB in Italy. Mr. Spalding was educated in Florence, and has an intimate knowledge of the Italian people.

In World War I, Mr. Spalding joined the Aviation Corps and served in Italy.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,157,120
1944 volume to date	2,406,360
1943 volume to date	1,553,896

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wed.	50.6	Prev. day	50.1
Month ago	49.0	Year ago	41.7
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (90c)	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¾g	1	29¼	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	5	20	19½	19⅝	— ½
Air Reduction 1a	6	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	21	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	9	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	+1⅛
Allegh pf $30 xw	29	25½	24¼	25½	+1⅛
Allegh-Lud Stl 2g	4	26½	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
Allen Indust (¾g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Allied Kid (1)	2	14	14	14	
Allied Mills (2g)	6	31⅞	31½	31½	— ½
Allied Stores (1)	30	16	15½	15½	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	15	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
Alpha P Corn 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	3	86	85	86	+1½
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	10	61	60	61	+ ½
Am Bank N .20a	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	2	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ½
Am Bosch	1	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	1	38½	38½	38½	+1
Am Cable & Rad	58	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	84½	84	84	
Am Can pf (7)	70	172½	171½	172½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	13	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 1¼4g	3	70⅜	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
Am Chain Cable (2)	4	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	10	112½	111½	112½	+ ½
Am Colortype ¾g	4	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug (1)	4	15½	15	15½	
Am Cyn Sept 6	40	102	102	102	+1½
Am Distill	7	114½	113	113	
§ Am Distill stpd	5	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ⅜
Am Encaus Tning	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am Export L (2)	3	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
Am & For Power	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am&FP 7pf 5.07g	6	72	70¼	70¼	—2¼
Am & FP 2 pf	11	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅞
Am Haw SS (3)	4	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	3	8	67¼	67¾	— ⅛
Am Ice	6	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Internat (1½g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Locomo (1½g)	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 2	4	82⅛	81½	81½	— ½
Am M & Fdy 80	7	10⅝	14¼	14¼	
Am M & Met (1)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1½g)	1	24	24	24	— ¾
Am News 1.80	1	54	54	54	
Am Pow & Light	94	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L 5.56 pf	16	47¾	46¾	47⅛	— ¾
Am P & Lt $5 pf	12	42¼	42¼	42½	— ½
Am Rad&St S .40g	39	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am Rolling Mill (1g)	28	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½g	860	65¼	64½	64½	—1
Am Seating ½g	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3a	10	28	28	28	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2a)	18	38½	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
Am Snuff .60e	1	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	14	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ¼
Am Stores 1.40	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Steve (1.20)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Am Sug of (7)	2	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	+1⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	156¼	156	156¼	
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	3	60⅛	60¼	60¼	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	60	140	139½	139½	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs 1.20	21	9¾	9½	9½	
Am Viscose (2)	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	30	7	6¾	6⅞	
Am Woolen	3	6½	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	3	70¼	70	70¼	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Anaconda Cop 2½g	42	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	40	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Anchor H pf 5	40	114	114	114	+1¼
Armour III	103	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf 1½a	19	83¼	81	83¼	+1¼
Armour Ill pf	220	105	90	105	+15
Armstrong C 1.35g	1	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
Arnold Const (1½)	5	9¾	9½	9¾	
Artloom Corp .55g	4	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	20	90½	90½	90½	— ½
Assoc Inv pf5	31	106½	106½	106½	—1½
Atch T&SF 1.25e	28	55¾	55	55½	—1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	82½	82½	82¼	—1
Atl Coast Line (3g)	28	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	29	29	29	
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	61	61	61	+ ½
Atl Refining (1g)	6	26	25¾	26	
Atl Refing pf 4	60	110	109¾	110	— ½
Atlas Corp (1.20g)	19	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½g	90	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
Atl G Pow pf 5	2	114	114	114	
Austin Nichols	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20g	43	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Baldwin Loc cf 1½g	40	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Bald'n Ohio	18	6⅛	6	6	
Bald'n Ohio pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Bang&Ar pf7½	40	61	60½	60½	—1
Barber Asphalt	1	25	25	25	
Barker Bros (3ag)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	12	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	1	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (1a)	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Belding-Hem (.80)	3	10½	10½	10½	
Bendix Aviat (3)	6	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Av Ln 1.35g	8	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods ⅓e	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Beth Steel (6)	26	58¾	58	58⅜	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	6	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Blumenthal pf 7	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+1⅝
Boeing Airpl (2g)	17	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	50	92⅜	92	92⅜	+3⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	70	48½	47¼	48½	+1½
Bond Stores (2g)	1	34¼	34¼	34½	
Borden Co (1½g)	10	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	35⅜	35	35	— ¼
Boston & Maine	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Bower Roll B 2½g	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Brandt Airways .60	15	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br (1)	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	21	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1.2e	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
Bucyrus-Erie .60e	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Burry-Erie pf 7	30	117	116	116	—1
Budd Mfg	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf (7)	10	93	93	93	+ ½
Buda-Mfg $5pf	150	49¾	49	49½	+ ⅛
Budd-Wheel (½g)	13	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Bullard Co 2½g	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Burlington Mills 1.90e	4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
Burr Add Mach 80	18	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Burr&T B pf3½k	7	47¾	47¼	47½	— ½
Butler Bros .60	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Butte Cop & Z ¼g	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jan 5
Byers (AM) Co	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Byers (AM) pf7	50	77	77	77	+ ½
Byron Jackson 1¼g	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
Callahan Zinc Lead	13	½	½	½	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .85g	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Campbell W Mg 1½g	2	18¾	15¾	15¾	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	10	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
Canadian Pacific	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cau Adm pf (3)	10	44	44	44	
Carc Ç & O (5)	120	99	98½	99	+ ½
Carpenter Stl 2½g	1	28½	28½	28½	—1
Carriers & Gen 1¼g	1	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
Case (JI) (new)	16	38	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
Caterpill Tractor 2	13	45¾	45	45½	— ⅛
Celanese Corp (2)	12	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	114	114	114	
Celanese pr pf 7	40	124½	123¾	123¾	— ¾
Celotex Corp (1a)	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Celotex Co pf 1	50	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Cent. Aguirre 1½	6	19¼	19½	19½	
Cent. Foundry	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent ER Nu	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	2	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
Certain Rib pf7	20	115	115	115	
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	53¼	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	3	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Cert-ified 6 pf	40	61	60¾	60¾	— ¼
Champ P & F (1)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Chem & Ohio (3a)	24	45⅞	44⅜	45	
Chi & E Ill (1½g)	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Chi Gt W pf 5¾k	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .60g	5	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	8	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
Chi PT pref2½	30	47	47	47	—1
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Chiles Co	2	1½	1¾	1½	+ ⅛
Chile Con (3g)	100	28	28	28	
Chrysler Corp (3)	20	81⅞	81¼	81¾	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
City&F pf 6½g	20	104½	104½	104½	
City Invest	40	62¾	62¼	62¾	
Clev E Ill pf4½	30	114	114	114	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	103	1½	1½	1½	
Granby Con M .45g	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	11	14½	14¾	14¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	42	27½	26⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	2	49½	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	24	20¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1½g	4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	6	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	30	129	129	129	+ ¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	7	6⅞	7	
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g	11	34⅜	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil (1a)	6	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
Hall Print (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	30	106½	106½	106½	
Harb-Walker (1)	12	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Hat Co Am A1½g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .40g	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	25	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	20	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
Heime (GW) 4¼g	4	64	63¾	64	
Hercules Motors 1	13	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	2	81¾	80⅝	80¾	—1
Holland Furn (2)	2	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son ⅛e	2	14¼	13¾	13¾	
Holly Sugar (1)	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Homestake Mining	10	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
Houd-Hershey B 1g	5	14⅜	14½	14½	
Household pf 5	20	110	109¾	110	+1⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	3	66	66	66	
Houston Oil	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	6	32¾	32¼	32½	
Hudson Bay (h2)	27	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	14	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	26¾	26½	26⅝	
Illinois Central	12	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	40	46	46	46	
Ill Central pf	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
Indpls P&L .30e	19	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	9	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	4	90¼	89⅞	89¾	+ ⅛
Inland Steel 4½g	2	4	73	74	+ ½
Inspiration C Cop 1	16	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	6	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Interlake Iron .35g	6	7¼	7	7⅛	
Int Harvester (2a)	7	73⅜	72¼	72¾	—1⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	50	171	169	169	—2½
Int Hydro-Elec A	14	2	1⅞	2	
Int Minerals&Ch 1g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Int Mining	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Int Nick Can (2)	38	27⅜	27	27¼	— ⅛
Int Paper	32	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	10	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
IntRyCenApf2½g	40	70	69¼	70	
Int Shoe 1.80)	3	36	36	36	
Int Silver (3)	3	61½	61	61½	+1⅛
Int Tel & Tel	75	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	53	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	9	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Intertype Corp (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	2	29½	29	29½	+ ⅞
Jewel Tea (1)	4	31¼	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	
Johns-Manv 2¼g	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
Johns-Man pf 7	20	129¼	129¼	129¼	
Jones & L Stl 1⅛e	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	3	59	58¾	58¾	— ¼
Jones&L Stl pfB5	2	68⅜	68¼	68¾	— ⅛
Joy Mfg (.80)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅜
Kan City South	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2g	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
KaufmannDept.15e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Kayser (J) (1)	1	18	18	18	
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey-HWh B ⅜e	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop (3g)	49	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Kinney (GR) Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	11	23	22¾	23	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	4	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Lambert Co (1½a)	4	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Lehigh C & N .90g	4	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1¼a	8	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	7	5¼	4⅞	5	
Lehman Corp 1a	10	30⅜	30	30	
Lib-O-F Gla 1½g	8	42¾	42¼	42¾	
Libby McN&L .45g	82	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+ ½
Liggett & My (3a)	2	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
Liggett&My B 3a	3	70	69½	69½	— ½
Liggett&M pf7	90	175	175	175	
Lima Locomotive 2	2	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
Link-Belt (2)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	21	21	21	
Lockheed Airc (2)	17	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
Lorw's Inc (2a)	4	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	4	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
Lono-Bell Lbr A	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Lorillard (1.20g)	20	18	1.¾	17⅞	
Lorillard P pf7	100	153	151½	151½	—1½
Louis & Nash (7g)	3	73	72¾	72¾	+ ⅜
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (3g)	4	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	
Mad Sq Gar (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Magma Cop 1¼g	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	
Maracaibo Oil .05g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	68	6¾	6¾	6½	
MarktStRy pr pf	130	14⅜	13	14⅜	+1⅜
Marshall Field .80a	11	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Martin (GL) (3g)	19	17⅜	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Masonite Corp 1a	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Master El 1.40	1	28	28	28	
Mathieson Alk (1)	3	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs (3)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Maytag Co	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Maytag Co pf (2k)	1	35	35	35	+1¾
McCall Corp 1.40a	10	20¼	20	20¼	
McCrory Stores 1	2	16½	16½	16½	
McGraw-Hill (1g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
McKess&Rob 1.15a	3	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .60g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Mead Corp (.60)	7	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Mead pfBww5½	70	71	71	71	+1
Melville Shoe (2)	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Mengel Co (¼g)	3	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Mengel5%pf2½	30	38⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅜
Mesta Mach 2½g	5	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ½g	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	19	27¾	27	27¼	— ⅛
Midland Stl Pr (2)	1	29½	29¼	29½	
Midl Stl P 1pf8	70	117	116½	117	+ ½
Minn-Moline	18	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Mission Corp (1g)	6	18½	18¼	18½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	30	9¾	9½	9¾	
Mohawk Carpet (2)	4	30	29½	30	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2½g	1	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
Montgom Ward (2)	8	47⅜	46½	46⅝	— ⅞
Morris & Essex	1170	22⅝	22	22¼	— ¼
Motor Products 1g	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
Motor Wheel .90g	2	17	16⅞	17	
Mullins Mfg B	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	1	76	76	76	
Murray Corp ¾g	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Nabco Liquid	1	¾	¾	¾	
Nash-Kelvin (½)	38	12½	12¼	12½	
Nash Ch&StL 3g	220	29½	29	29½	+1
Nat Acme (2)	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib 1½g	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Nat Aviation ¾eg	7	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit .30e	1	8⅝	⅝	8⅝	
Nat Can	1	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Nat Cash Reg (1a)	14	2½	12½	12½	— ⅜
Nat Cylinder G .80	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 1g	11	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs (½)	16	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
Nat D Strs pf .60	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	20	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum (¼g)	65	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (½a)	10	20	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
Nat Lead pfB6	10	144	144	144	
Nat Malk&Sti Cas 1	5	19¼	18¾	19¼	
Nat Pow & Lt	28	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Nat Steel (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	
Nat Supply	12	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Nat Sup 6pf 6	10	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
Nat S5½pf5½	30	81¾	81¼	81¾	+1¼
Nat Sup $2 pf 3g	1	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	— ⅛
Nat Tea	23	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅜
Natomas Co (¼g)	2	9½	9½	9½	
Nehi Corp ½e	39	15⅜	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
Newport Min 1½g	5	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Newport Indust .80	3	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Newpt N Ship 2½g	13	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Norfolk&W (4)	1	58	58	58	+ ⅜
Norf&West pf4	10	121	121	121	+1
No Amer Avia (1g)	45	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
North Am Co .29f	52	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	28	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl ½g	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Norwalk T&R .40g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Ohio Oil ½e	20	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
Oliver F Eq 2½g	7	47	46¾	46¾	— ½
Omnibus Corp(¼g)	9	9½	9½	9½	
Oppenheim C .80g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Otis Elev (1g)	8	20¼	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	58¼	58	58	— ½
Pac Am Fish (1g)	1	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Pac Coast	10	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Pac Coast 1pf	90

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Air Assoc (1g)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Airc Access	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	115	115	115
50	Allied Prod (3a)	23¾	23¾	23¾
250	Alum Ltd (8a)	77	76½	77
800	Alum Co Am (1g)	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
150	Alum Co Am pf	110½	110	110½
100	Am Beverage	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Am Cen Mfg (.70g)	8	8⅛	8⅛
300	Am C P&LA (⅝k)	40¼	39½	40¼
450	AmCP&LAnew (34k)	37½	35½	37½
300	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2	2⅛
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	40½	40	40½
2000	Am & Fgn P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	27¾	27	27½
225	Am Gas & Elpf (4¾g)	107½	107	107½
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35½	35½	35½
150	Am Laun Mch (2)	27	27	27
1000	Am Lt&T (1.20)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
25	Am Mfg (3g)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1300	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Meter (1)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
400	Am Repub (½g)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
100	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Superpow pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Apex Elec Mfg (¾g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ark N Gas pf (1.10g)	10	10	10
100	Aro Equip (1¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Art Met Wks (.60a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6	6
1100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Atlas DForge (1g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Atlas Ply	11¾	11½	11½
200	Auto V Mach (½g)	5	5	5
100	Avery&Sons (½g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Avrshire P Coll	10½	10⅜	10½
400	Babcock&Wil (1½g)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1400	Baldwin Loco war	7	6⅞	6⅞
500	Barium Sta Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	BasicRefract (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1000	Bellanca Airc (⅛e)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
3700	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Bickfords (1)	12	12	12
200	Birds S Fdy (½)	7	6⅞	6⅞
300	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
400	Blue Ridge	2¼	2⅛	2¼
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	44	44	44
100	Bohack (HC)	10	10	10
30	Bohack (HC) 1pf	88	88	88
1200	Braz Tr L&P	20	20	20
100	Breeze Corp 1.60g	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Brewst Aero	3¼	3¼	3¼
1800	Bridgpt Oil	10½	9⅞	10½
800	Brill A	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
25	Brill pf	89	89	89
100	Brillo Mfg (¼)	12½	12½	12½
200	Br-Am Oil (hi)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
600	Brown-F Dist	19⅞	19¼	19½
100	Brown Rubber	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Buckeye P L (.80)	9⅛	9	9⅛
1000	Buf N&EP pf	17¼	17	17
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	99¼	99¼	99¼
300	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12	12	12
500	Burry Biscuit	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
900	Callite Tung (.10e)	5	4⅞	5
400	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Carrier Corp	13½	13½	13½
100	Casco Prod (1g)	10	10	10
400	Catalin Am	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	9	9	9
2000	CenNYPow pf (5)	98⅜	98¼	98¼
200	Cen Ohio Stl (1.10g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Cessna Airc (1g)	6¾	6⅝	6¾
150	Charis (.60a)	7½	7⅛	7½
100	Chesebrough (4a)	97	97	97
200	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	84	83	83¾
300	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Childs pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3900	Cities Service	15	14½	14⅞
950	Cit Svc pf	94½	93½	94⅜
50	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf (6)	99	99	99
300	Clev Tract (1½)	13¾	13½	13½
100	Colon Develop	5¼	5¼	5¼
130	Colum G & E pf (5)	58¼	58¼	58¼
100	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
200	Comm Wat Svc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Compo Sh M vtc	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	66⅜	66½	66½
10	Con GE Bal pf C	106	106	106
200	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Ret Strs (¾e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Cons Royalty (.10)	1⅜	1½	1½
100	ConsStlCorp (¼e)	9½	9½	9½
300	Cons Textile	3½	3½	3½
40	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	103½	102½	103½
200	Cont Roll&Stl (13-28g)	9½	9⅜	9½
50	Cook Pt&V (.80)	12½	12½	12½
200	Copper Range (¾g)	5¾	5½	5½
100	Corroon & Rey	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cosden Petro pf (⅝g)	25	25	25
400	Creole Pet (1½g)	26¾	26½	26½
100	Croft Brewing (.05g)	¾	¾	¾
900	Crown Drug (.10g)	2	2	2
700	Cuban AtlSug (2g)	20⅛	20	20
100	Darby Pet (1½g)	19	19	19
50	Dayton Rub (1)	16	16	16
40	DennisonMprpf (3)	65	65	65
300	Derby Oil	5⅜	5½	5⅜
20	Derby Oil pf (21k)	73¾	72¾	73¾
100	Det Gray Ir	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	DetMichStove (.30g)	3½	3⅜	3½
200	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Dobeckmun (¾g)	11	11	11
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	29½	29½	29½
100	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
200	East Gas&F	2	2	2
150	East G&F 6 pf (7¼k)	33½	33½	33½
75	East G&F pr pf (4½)	57¾	57¾	57¾
200	East Sta Corp	1	1	1
50	East Sta pf B	36	36	36
150	EastSugAs pf (3¾g)	37	36½	37
200	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	5	5	5
11400	El Bond & Sh	8½	8⅜	8½
1400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	El Be & Sh $5 pf (5)	87½	87½	87½
50	El P&L 2 pf A	48	48	48
25	Elgin Nat Wat (2g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
3000	Emerson Elec (1½g)	8⅝	8¼	8½
60	Emp Dis El pf 12g	103½	103¼	103½
1300	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Fairchild Av (1g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1300	Fairchild En&Air .20g	2	1¾	2
600	Fansteel Met (¼g	15¼	15	15¼
225	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	109½	109½	109½
100	Ford M Can A (hf)	20½	20½	20½
500	Frank Cou Dis (½g)	3¾	4	4
300	Fuller (G A) (2g)	11	10⅞	11
200	Gen Share	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Gen Share pf (6d)	76	76	76
100	GenWat&Epf (.4	42½	41¾	42½
50	Georg Pow$6 pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
1100	Glen AldCoal (1.20g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Gorh Mfg (2)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	4	4	4
50	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	132	132	132
100	Greenf T&D (½g)	7	7	7
300	Hall Lamp (½g)	6	6	6
50	Hamilton Bridge	5	5	5
50	Hammer Pap (1)	21	21	21
400	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hazeltine (2½g)	29	29	29
300	Hearn D Strs	3¾	3⅝	3¾
400	Hecla Min (1)	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Heller (W E) (.40a)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Heyden Chem (.60g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
200	Holl C Gold (h.65)	10	10	10
10	Hormel & Co (2)	33	33	33
50	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26	26	26
900	Humble Oil (.55g)	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
200	Huni-Ross P (.40e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Hussman-Lig (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Huyler's	2½	2½	2½
400	Hygrade Fd (1g)	10¼	10	10
2600	Ill Pow	4¾	4¾	4½
8400	Ill Pow div ct	10¾	9½	10⅝
1200	Ill Pow pf (2.80g)	44½	43½	44
150	Ill Zinc (1.45g)	11½	11¼	11½
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
300	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	12¼	12¼	12⅜
300	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	9	9	9

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Ind Svc 6% pf	46	46	46
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	49	49	49
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	80¾	80½	80½
300	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅞	7½	7⅝
200	Int Indust	3½	3½	3½
300	Int Min & Sh war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1400	Int Petrol (hi)	18⅝	18	18⅝
200	Int Prod (¾g)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
200	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Irving Air Ch	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Jacobs Air En	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1200	Jacobs (F. L.)	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Jer C P&L 6 pf	94	94	94
100	Jer C P&L 7 pf	100¼	100¼	100¼
150	Ken-Rad T&LA	11	10½	11
10	Kings C Lig pf B	86	86	86
600	Kingston Prod	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	103½	103	103
100	Krueger Brew (.45)	8	8	8

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Lack RR NJ	37¾	37¾	37¾
1700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13½	13	13
800	Lakey Fdy & M	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Lane-Wells (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1100	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
100	Lionel Corp (.60a)	11½	11½	11½
1600	Lone Star Gas (.80g)	8½	8½	8½
125	Long Is L pf	52½	51½	52½
400	Long Is L pf B	51¼	50¾	51¼
400	Louis L & E (.40)	7½	7½	7½
500	Manati Sug war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	MangStrs pf (8½k)	2¼	2	2
6000	Mape Cons (2a)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Mass Util Asso	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Mead John (3a)	139	139	139
400	Merritt-C&S	6⅝	6½	6½
300	Merritt-C&S war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Mesabi Iron (1½)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
150	Metal Tex (.30g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
600	Metal Hext ptpf (3¼a	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mich Sug pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Mid St P Bvtc	130	130	130
5800	Mid West Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Midvale	26	25⅝	26
50	Midw Pip & S	16	16	16
20	Mid West Ref	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Minn Min & M	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1100	Molybdenum	9½	9½	9½
500	Monogram Pict	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Montg Ward A	169	169	169
600	Moody Inv pt pf	37⅜	33¾	37⅜
200	Mt City Cop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Mount Prod	53¾	51⅝	53¾
100	Muskeg PRing (.90g)	12⅜	12½	12⅜
100	NachmanCorp (1¾g)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
225	Nat City Lines (1k)	49½	49¾	49¼
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
100	Nat Rub Mch (1)	11	11	11
120	Nat Tun & Mines	71	70¼	70⅝
2500	Nat Tun Rad	3⅛	3	3⅛
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
1100	New Eng Pow Asso	11⅞	11½	11⅝
800	N E P A 6% pf (4k)	109½	106	109
60	N E T&T 5¾g)	106	105⅞	105⅞
100	New Idea Inc (.60a)	19½	19½	19½
200	N J Zinc (3g)	58¾	58¼	58½
300	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
110	NY Wat Svc pf	71	70¾	70¾
1900	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3
10	Niag Hud 2 pf	75	75	75
100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
900	Niles-Bem-P (2)	11⅞	11½	11⅝
1100	NipsingMns (h.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Noma Elec (¾g)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
500	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
525	Nor Am L & P pf	109½	106	109½
900	Northeast Airl	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Nor Sta Pw A	8	8	8
500	Ogden Corp (¾g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Ohio Brass B (1.60g)	19	19	19
150	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110½	110	110
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	115½	115½	115½
200	Okla N Gas (1.40)	19	18¾	19
30	Oklahoma pf (5½)	113	113	113
50	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	97	97	97
7500	Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
200	PrkrsbgR&R (1¼g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Penin Tel (2)	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Penn Sug Prop st	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
180	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	100½	100	100¼
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	65	65	65
50	Pepperell (10)	126¾	126¾	126¾
100	Phillips Pkg (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1000	Phoenix Sec	24¼	23½	24⅛
1200	Pioneer Gold	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7½	7⅜	7½
310	Pitts&LokeE (5g)	56¾	56¼	56¾
200	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	95¾	95½	95¾
500	Pleas V Wine (.30g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
900	Polaris Mng	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pratt & Lam (1.30g)	26½	26½	26½
700	Prod Corp (27g)	¼	¼	¼
1700	Pug Sd P & L (.60g)	10¾	10½	10½
150	PugSdP&L5pf (5)	94¼	94	94
30	Quaker Oats (4)	75	75	75
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	154	154	154
2500	RKO opt war	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2400	Reytheon Mfg	15¼	14½	15
900	Red Bank Oil	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Reliance E&G (¾g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1800	Republic Avia (¼g)	3⅜	3½	3½
200	Richmond Rad (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	Rio G Val G vtc (.02g)	½	½	½
10	Roch G&E pf D (6)	105½	105½	105½
100	Root Pet	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Royalite Oil (1)	18	18	18
300	Ryan Cons Pet (.20)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Ryerson & Haynes	1½	1½	1½
9400	St Regis Pap	5	4¾	4¾
25	StRegPap pf (3¾k)	147	147	147
200	Salt Dome Oil	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
500	Schulte (DA)	2	2	2
50	Schulte(DA) pf (5g)	53⅝	53	53
100	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10	Scranton Lace (2½g)	26	26	26
120	Scran-SBW pf	72	71½	72
100	Scullin Stl (1½g)	10½	10⅜	10½
200	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
100	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Selected Ind cv	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	68	67½	68
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	236	236	236
300	Solar Airc (.20g)	3	3	3
100	Sonotone (.20)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	So Penn Oil (1.6a)	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31½	31¼	31¼
100	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	30	30	30
100	Southl Royal (½g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	Spalding	6½	6½	6½
400	Span & Gen reg	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Spencer Shoe	4	4	4
200	St Oil Ky	17⅞	17¾	17¾
25	St Oil Ohio pf	109	109	109
100	Stand Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Starrett Corp vtc	1	1	1
300	Steri Al Prod	9	9	9
300	Sterling Inc	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Sullivan Mach (13¾g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Sun Ray Drug (.80a)	13½	13½	13½
200	Tampa El (1.60)	23½	23½	23½
700	Technicolor (½g)	13½	13⅜	13½
40	Texon Oil&L (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Tilo Roof (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Tishman Realty	1	1	1
40	Todd Shpyds (3g)	59½	59½	59½
200	Trans-Lux (.10g)	4	4	4
800	Tubize Rayon (¼e)	17¼	16¾	16¾
500	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	4½	4¼	4½
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
5500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1400	Unit Gas	2½	2½	2½
150	Unit Gas pf (12½g)	118⅞	118½	118⅞
300	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
300	Unit Lt & P pf	60½	59½	59½
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70½	70½	70½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
100	Unit Spclties (.20g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
75	US&I Sec pf (5g)	79	78⅞	79
1000	U S Foil B (.30g)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
500	United Stores	½	½	½
900	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
250	Univ Pict (1g)	19	19	19
1400	Univ Pict vtc (1g)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
500	Utah-IdahoSug	2⅝	2½	2½
125	Utah P&L pf (5½g)	52	51¾	52
100	Utah Radio	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Valspar pf (1g)	28	27½	28
800	Venezuel Pet	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Virg Pub Svc pf	108	107½	103
200	Walker Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Wentwth Mfg (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	WestVa C & C (½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	West Air Lines	8½	8½	8½
20	West Md 1 pf (7g)	85	85	85
50	W'morel'd Coal (4)	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	Wright Harg (h¼)	2¼	2¾	2¾

Total stock sales today estimated 220,000 shares. Year ago, 112,375 shares.

Postwar Airline Industry Seen Bristling With Moot Problems

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Striking illustration of how legal problems can weave themselves about a growing industry appears in the outlook for the domestic airline industry.

The airline companies are now carrying twice their prewar cargo with only about half their prewar planes and with a third of their men in the armed forces, by loading their planes to between 80 and 100 per cent capacity; but this is nothing compared with the outlook for postwar business. The commercial airlines entered the war with round 400 planes and now have less than 200. (The Army borrowed 200 and has so far returned the munificent total of 20 planes, for which it was scored recently by the Truman Committee.) But after the war the talk is that the air transport companies might use as much as 4,000 planes for regular service.

Sanguine on Air Future

Evidence of how sanguine transport interests are about postwar commercial flying appears in the stampede of main lines, feeder lines, railroads, truck companies, and even bus operators, to file their applications with the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to fly airlines after the war. Big railroads like Union Pacific, MOP, New Haven and Seaboard want to get in and so far apparently only one big railroad, the Pennsylvania, has indicated that it is content to stay where it is, on the ground.

The Keeshin truck people want to work in three dimensions and the Greyhound bus lines want to fly helicopters over 50,000 miles of feeder and main lines, although some of the airplane engineers are already beginning to lean backward and say that it will be ten years before the helicopter is good enough for such heavy duty.

But while everybody seems to agree on the future technical possibilities, there is a several-way split over how and by whom they should be expressed or exploited. Center of interest is the highly controversial and much-revised Lea bill (H. R. 3420) which was slated to be the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1943 but ran into too much controversy to make the grade.

The Lea bill bristles with matters moot. To begin with, it would set up an "Interstate Commerce Commission" of the air, an independent air control system. The present CAA and CAB (Civil Aeronautics Authority and Civil Aeronautics Board) are under the Department of Commerce, and President Roosevelt last summer said he was opposed to the Lea bill because he thought they ought to stay there, but Representative Clarence Lea of California, though a Democrat, appears to have been undeterred.

Growing Federal Rule Over Air

Secondly, the Lea bill would greatly increase the Federal authority over the air—or at least would propose to do so. Last word, of course, would be with the Supreme Court, but the lowered calibre, loss of independence, and tropismatic proclivities of that social organ toward supporting the monolithic totalitarian-democratic state would make all but certain its support of such an increase in Federal power. Lea bill friends, including all the major air lines, argue that state control of the air would balkanize it. The Minnesota Supreme Court last year ruled that a Minnesota county could tax an airline for all its property everywhere.

On the other hand the state authorities, which from New Hampshire to the far west oppose the bill on this very same ground, claim that the major postwar problem is not the commercial airlines but private flying; that most private flying doesn't cross state lines; and that this is just another example of how Washington is always eager to grab all the power it can.

And still another controversy is involved. The Lea bill would continue the provision in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 which froze out the railroads and steamship companies from further penetration into the air. The airlines say that if the railroads are allowed to get into business it will be like an elephant let into the manger with a faun, and in point of fact the railroads' present working capital alone is many times larger than the entire capitalization of the domestic air lines. But critics throw the "monopoly" charge grenade right back again; they say there are four major airlines and no more, and those four want to hog the whole postwar show and it isn't right; and so confusers of the issue like "Justice" Thurman Arnold are able to get in a word and make the whole thing brilliantly unintelligible.

Meantime another problem arises over the surplus aircraft which will remain as a melancholy but potent aftermath of the war. Up to a quarter of the present gigantic aircraft output is transports. The airline people are thus situated right at the junction point between the so-far-uncorrelated surds of war production and peacetime usage. It is estimated that there will be at least 12,000 surplus cargo transport planes left over after the war. This estimate is timid.

Huge Surplus of Aircraft Looms

Two types of two-engine and one of four-engine planes are being built by the thousands for cargo use which will be available for civilian use whenever the war ends and Congress gives the authority to paint out the Army stars. In addition thousands of bombers will be available on pain of considerable conversion-cost, including the installment of floors, the enclosure of waist-gun openings, and so on.

And on top of all that there will be the salvage of tens of thousands of flying instruments from fighter planes which are too fast and furious ever to be useful in peace but which will yield an enormous take of salvaged bank-and-climb indicators, tachometers, and so forth.

The transports and bombers of today can never by any stretch of the imagination be the airliners of day-after-tomorrow because they are not built for that purpose. The B-24, for instance, has a little narrow wing which makes it faster but would let it stall if it slowed down to what the CAB considers minimum civilian speed. Cut-outs for turrets require heavy weight penalties which probably could not be re-couped by conversion. All kinds of lessons are being learned by the Boeing people in making the new B-29 and by the Consolidated people in the new B-32 but they will not be available for immediate post-war transport use.

A recent study by Ed Wells, chief engineer of Boeing, on "transition aircraft" finds that "the benefits of structural and aerodynamic improvements developed during recent years have been offset by weight expenditures for more elaborate radio equipment, tricycle landing gear, thermal deicing, automatic controls, quick-change interchangeable powerplants, etc."

Gist of the post-war flying problem is that converted military ships will cost so much for conversion that unless the price is knocked down very heavily it will not be worth the while or the money of the transport companies to buy them, and they had perhaps even better wait for the newer post-war planes.

Studebaker Retires 6 P. C. Debentures

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—The Studebaker Corp. has announced all outstanding 10-year 6 per cent debentures which would have matured next January 1 have been retired, thus completing the company's program of debt reduction.

In 1943 a total of $4,412,700 of the debentures was retired or converted into common stock. In the final transaction, $993,400 out of $1,444,800 of debentures called for Jan. 2 were exchanged for common.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 6
Total Sales 11,000

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.30d	Bird & Son Inc	12	11¾	12	12
2.00	Bos Edison	33½	33¼	33½	33¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	68½	68⅛	68⅛	68
1.70d	Bos Her-Tray	20	20	20	20
..	Bos & Me pr pf	26⅞	26	26¾	26⅞
..	Bos & Me st Bpf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
..	Bos & Me st Cpf	5	5	5	5½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	14
..	Bos & Prov	29¼	29¼	29¼	28½
..	E Gas&Fuel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4.50	E G&F pr pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
..	E Mass St Ry	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6.00d	EMSR 1st pf	92	92	92	93
..	E Mass A	13	13	13	14
..	Mane Cent	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
..	Maine Cent pf	24	23½	23½	24
..	Mass Util Asso	75c	75c	75c	75c
1.10d	Narr Rac Assoc	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	108¾	106½

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Three and a Pigeon

By Kitty Barne

Author of "We'll Meet in England," "Family Footlights," "Visitors From London," etc.

Chapter Seven

Emile was sitting hunched up on the gate having one of his "miseries," as Tess called them. The Piggotts had bought another poultry farm—yes, another. A ver' small one. And they were coming back. He would never get Saturdays; he would never train Mercury—yes, the name was good—he would never come to Hodsons any more. The last of Ivy's suspicions fled at the sight of him, poor Emile.

They managed to cheer him up a bit. Piggy wouldn't be back yet anyway. Mrs. Toms, the woman who lived in the yard house, had had a letter, but, she said, no date was fixed. They dragged Emile off to Hodsons to see Mercury, and Sandy made a diversion by rushing at them with a story of how he'd been cleaning out Merry's nest—she and Musso had two eggs of their own now—when Musso flew at him beak and claws and he dropped the egg he was holding and broke it.

Training Mercury

Time went on and Piggy still did not return. Mercury's white feathers were giving way to gray-blue, his beak was long and determined, his eye was nearly as alert as Mathew's.

They had spent a Saturday painting the roof of the loft with a criss-cross of stripes, because Mr. Gaby said that was what they did to the lofts for the army, and Mercury sat for two hours admiring the view, getting hungrier and hungrier every minute; then he was brought back to the loft and given his supper to the accompaniment of Emile's whistle. Very soon he knew the whistle meant food, and it wasn't long before one day he heard it, toppled off his roof, fluttered his wings, and flew.

"Hooray," yelled Sandy. "Mercury's air-borne."

"Good," said Emile, "soon he will be fledged, and Miranda, too. Then there will be two more eggs. Soon we'll have a regiment of feather soldiers."

"Squadron, you mean," said Sandy.

"Squadron, then, and Mercury shall be Squadron-Leader."

It was always Mercury. He should not be raced, not for a long time, but trained, yes; trained to stay in the air for hours at a time and to find his way home wherever he might be. "By the time he is five years old he will fly five hundred miles in a few hours," he told them.

Flying at Dusk

"You don't say," said Mr. Gaby, impressed. "Can he manage the dark yet?"

"No. Pigeons cannot fly in the dark. They roost. Naturally."

"Not soldier pigeons. They've got to learn not to."

"Then Mercury shall learn. Tess, we teach him. You will let him out at dusk—we start the training at once—"

"My goodness, Emile, how you do go on," complained Mrs. Wedge. "All in a fever soon as Mercury's name comes up. You'd think he was going to win the war for us."

"But perhaps he will. Perhaps Mercury will carry a message that will mean a great victory—perhaps he will save an army—perhaps he—"

"There he goes, all worked up—" sighed Mrs. Wedge.

"Well, you know—" Mr. Gaby believed in pigeons himself. "They do fly when nothing else can. That explorer, André, the balloon man, sent back his last message out of the Arctic by a pigeon."

"Did he?" Emile's eyes shone at the idea.

But Ivy, though she took an interest in pigeons, as she did in most things, was not what she called wrapped up in them. What she was wrapped up in was the problem as to whether the Piggotts were or were not black marketeers; and if so whether or not they could be brought to justice; and if so how.

She and Tess were sitting on the fringe of the wood one Saturday evening, looking down into the Fetters yard. Emile hadn't come; Sandy was playing cricket, and she had dragged Tess off to have a look at the place.

"Did you notice whether there was a car there that time?" inquired Ivy, the sleuth.

"—Because," continued Ivy, "there's a car there now."

"What?" Tess sat up.

"A long gray car outside that door you went in by."

"Oh, dear! Does that mean that Piggy's back? Oh, poor Emile. Why can't Piggy stay away? Oh, blow!" Why couldn't he leave them to be happy with their pigeons, Emile with his precious Mercury? "Ivy, what's that? Someone's coming."

A man was fumbling in and out of the trees, an awkward lump of a man with a sporting gun under his arm. He had a jaunty nut-brown hat, a bit too small for him, with a feather cocked up behind, and shining brown boots with spats; his tie was green with red spots, and his shirt was blue. He looked, Tess thought, like some giant cock bird strayed in from the jungle.

"Hey—what are you kids doing here?" he spluttered, too surprised to talk properly.

Tess got up, as that seemed better manners, and said, quite truthfully, she was listening to the birds.

"Then go and listen to them somewhere else. Get out."

"We like it here," said Ivy, who hadn't moved. "It's a pretty part."

Ivy wasn't exactly afraid but she didn't like guns, and he was

The Story Starts Here

Tess Willard and Ivy, the London evacuee, had strolled over to take a look at Fetters, the neighboring farm where Emile worked, and to see if they could catch a glimpse of him. Emile used to come over to Hodsons to help the Willards to rear some homing pigeons, but for a long time they had not seen him. The mystery about that horrid man Piggott, whom Emile worked for, had deepened after Christmas, when Willowfield had been without turkeys.

giving special point to all he said by waving his in the air.

"Here, take care that thing doesn't go off," she cried. And, "Get out!" he bawled.

They got out. It seemed the only thing to do. They plunged into the bushes and found their way to their path.

"Oh, dear," sighed Tess, when they were back in the peace of the ride, "I'm so afraid he'll take it out of Emile."

"I don't see why he should. He's stupid. It's the third time he's seen me, the fourth counting the shop." Ivy giggled. "Posh, wasn't he? The hat and all."

"What was he doing with that awful gun—there's nothing to shoot in June, is there?"

"Practicing being a grand gentleman before going down to pack up his car with eggs and chickens and that. That's what Piggy was doing."

"Anyway it's the end of Emile's Saturdays." Tess sighed again.

And so it was. The only time they saw him was if they looked out of the window at some unearthly hour of the morning or late in the evening, when he occasionally came to see how his precious bird was getting on.

"Take Mercury home with you," she suggested one morning when she had run out to have a talk. "He'll be company for you and you could send messages by him to tell us how things are going on and when you're coming."

The nearest thing to a smile she had seen for a long time spread over Emile's face. "Yes. I could keep him in his basket and let him out of my window."

"It's in the roof, isn't it? No one will see him."

"No, he will be quite safe. Mrs. Toms will never hear his coos."

So after that Mercury spent a good many nights or days with his master, arriving home with a message round his leg in Emile's black, determined writing. "Very busy. Can't come today."

"Funny, the way he never gets his Saturdays," said Ivy meditatively. "You wouldn't think Saturday would be Piggy's busy day, now would you?"

Emile's Tragedy

Mercury, Emile's dearest feather soldier, who was on his way to becoming a prize homer, who could already stay in the air with his parents for hours together, who could swoop home into his loft when it was almost too dark to see him—Mercury it was who let in the first glimmer of light that was to show up Mr. Piggott.

It was a wet Wednesday afternoon and they were all in their sitting room. There was a crash at the door and suddenly Emile burst in. He was in his working clothes; he hadn't washed his hands or brushed his hair, his boots were caked with mud. But that wasn't what made him so startling; it was his face. It was dark red, and his mouth was shut like a trap. What in the world was the matter with him? They soon knew.

"My Mercury. My pigeon," he cried. "Shot."

Torrents of words came flowing out, French and English. It was as if a dam had broken. Piggott had shot Mercury. Emile had let him out of his attic window; he had circled round, as he always did, and flown away across the house and garden. And then came a shot. He rushed downstairs and out to the square garden where he was never allowed to go, and there was Piggott looking for something among the delphiniums. Emile dived into the flower beds and picked up his bird and brought him home. And when he'd said that he sat down on Tess's chair, put his head on the table and cried as if his heart was broken.

"Did Piggott say he was sorry?" quavered Tess at last.

At that Emile lifted his head.

"Sorry? He is never sorry. If I'd waited he would have given me half a crown. He thinks he buys anything with half a crown. I truss his chickens—half a crown. I pack a hundred score of eggs—half a crown. I load his car on Saturday night—each time half a crown—" he pulled half crowns, dozens of half crowns, out of his pocket and flung them from him. They chinked and rang and rolled about the floor.

Ivy Cross-Questions

Tess and Sandy were speechless. Ivy's breath, however, was not in the least taken away. On the contrary, she began to talk. She was full of questions, to which, however incoherent Emile might be, she was getting answers.

Was it every Saturday? Did Piggott wait to start till it was dark? Always? Did he leave the car standing there or did he bring it around last thing and load up quickly? Eggs? Did he take eggs now? Hundreds of eggs? She was very insistent about eggs. Ivy had all her wits about her. There was a lot of information she wanted, and she was getting it.

"Come on, Emile," Tess said. "Stop talking and let's pick up all that money."

Emile, with a sort of sighing groan, obeyed her. His usual self-control came back. By the time the last half crown was added to the pile on the table the wooden expression that hid so much had returned. He stood stiffly by the table and made them a little apology.

"I lose my temper like Mr. Piggott. I am ver' sorry." Then he turned to the door.

"Stay and have tea, Emile—do," cried Tess. But he was gone.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Through courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"Noon," by Georges Schreiber

Why Build Model Airplanes?

Rear Admiral John T. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, of the United States Navy, thinks model airplane building important. Here is what he has said about it:

"You boys can help our country and help yourselves by taking advantage of every opportunity to acquire knowledge of aviation. Read about it, watch flying, learn radio code, build models. Don't let anyone tell you model building is childish. It teaches you a great deal, not the least of which is recognition of types.

"One of the greatest problems of modern warfare is that of recognition of aircraft. Pilots and gunners—ground, ship and air—and spotters on lookout must know almost instantly whether the airplane which comes into sight is a friend or an enemy, whether to fire or not."

And familiarity with models is one of the best ways to learn to recognize the different types of airplanes in the air. So you see how important it is to build them.

Airplanes in the News

Build a Model Airplane—I

By Freeman Cleaves

Model airplane building is one of the most popular hobbies of young people today. Since Pearl Harbor, American boys and girls have built many thousands of scale models of airplanes for the Army and Navy to use in training airplane crews and teaching ground spotters to identify the different models high in the air.

Plans for 17 scale models already published on the page For Young People have given our readers much practice. From the letters they wrote us, we know how keen they are about model airplane building. In a short, new serial we shall publish now instructions and directions for building models of three of the airplanes most prominent on the war fronts at present—the Martin Marauder, the Consolidated Liberator, and the Japanese Zero.

But before we start model building, let us review a few points that will help us in trouble-shooting. It is no easy matter to build a perfect scale model, and to be of real value, our models must be perfect.

Here are some points to remember:

Check Up On These

1. Choice of materials. Use well-seasoned, straight-grained wood, such as white pine, ash, gum or poplar. The model builder may obtain rough shapes of wood for each plane in kits obtainable at any model airplane store and sold under the general name of "Identification Series."

2. Use of templates. Does the cut-out fuselage conform perfectly in shape with the fuselage templates? To begin with, make sure your paper templates are cut out correctly and backed properly with cardboard. The rest takes only a little skill and practice.

3. Watch your airfoil surfaces—wings and tail assembly (tailplane). Usually the airfoil is curved on the top side only, leave the under side flat.

4. See that the engine nacelles are shaped and located exactly in position as shown by the plan.

5. Wherever fillets are indicated, be careful to fashion them correctly, using small pieces of wood or a mixture of paint and sawdust or a little putty, and smooth them down to streamline shape.

6. Watch your wing dihedral. Make sure to use skillfully the dihedral gauge which is provided with the template outlines. Use at the wing tips; the dihedral gauge determines the angle between the wings.

7. See that all gun turrets are located properly.

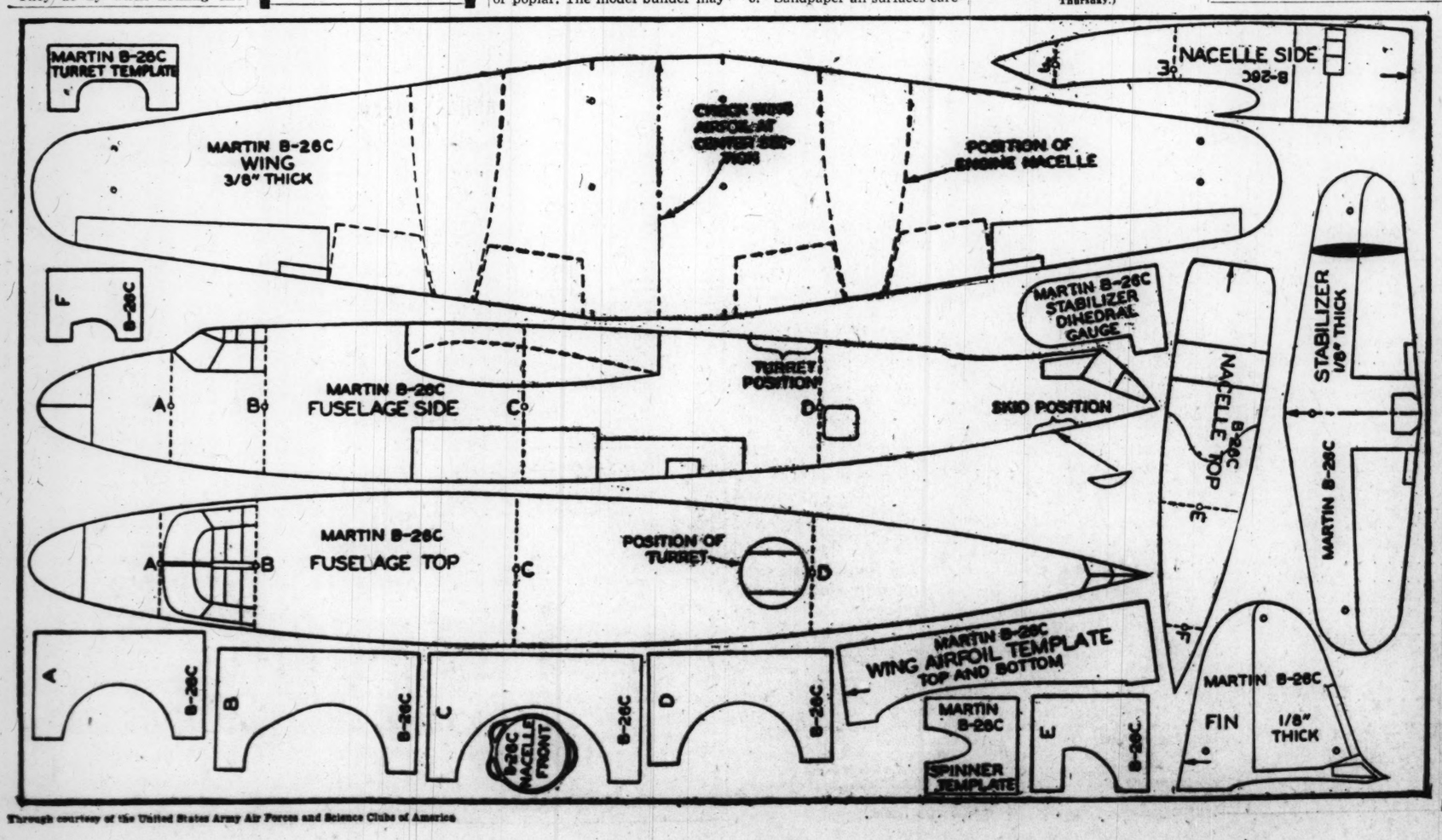
8. Sandpaper all surfaces carefully and smoothly. Do not be in too much of a hurry to finish your model after assembling the parts. Give it a coat of clear lacquer, let it dry, then sandpaper it. Repeat the process. Finally, paint with black lacquer, if you are making an identification model. Other colors may be used for exhibition purpose. Allow the paint to dry well.

A Tool Kit

A good tool kit comprises sharp scissors, jig, band or coping saw, fixed blade knife, jack knife, rasp, draw knife, spokeshave or plane; also pencil, ruler, pins or small brads, a strong, quick-drying glue, rough and fine sandpaper, rubbing compound or pumice stone, model airplane dope or cement, clear lacquer and black lacquer paint or enamel. To transfer drawings onto paper or cardboard a few sheets of tracing and carbon paper are needed. When it is necessary to enlarge drawings, sheets of graph paper of various sizes are used.

Today we publish the templates for the Martin Marauder, which is proving to be a legend-maker on the European fronts. You can go ahead on cutting out the parts, ready for assembly. Detailed information about building this model, and an assembly diagram, will be published next Thursday.

(The next installment is coming next Thursday.)



Through courtesy of the United States Army Air Forces and Science Clubs of America

WFA Indorses a Stamp Plan To Subsidize Low-Income Folk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The War Food Administration gave surprise indorsement today to legislation that would set up a Government stamp plan to subsidize the grocery bills of low-income families.

The plan would provide for distribution of food stamps to families of substandard incomes to insure them an adequate, basic diet. The WFA estimated 18,000,000 persons would be eligible and that the program would cost the Government a maximum of $3,000,000,000 yearly.

WFA's approval was set forth in a letter to the Senate Agriculture Committee and plans were announced immediately to open hearings on the bill, probably within a week.

Surprise over WFA's sanction of the stamp plan was occasioned by the fact that the bill, introduced last July by Senators George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont and Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog) of Wisconsin, includes a ban against price control subsidies, key weapon in the Administration's fight to stabilize consumer food prices at September, 1942, levels.

Grover B. Hill, who signed the indorsement letter as acting WFA Administrator, wrote that the stamp plan was desirable from a standpoint of public health, but that the WFA did not believe it would prevent food costs from rising. The agency had the plan under consideration almost six months.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that, while enactment of Section 302 (prohibiting subsidy payments) would not be in accord with the program of the President, it has no objection to the submission of this report."

Senator Aiken said the plan would "subsidize the 20 per cent of the population hardest hit by increased living costs, without the Government attempting to subsidize the 80 per cent who don't need it." In brief, it would:

Establish a "basic food allotment" or minimum standard diet for health and nutrition. If a family's income was insufficient to provide such a diet, allowing roughly one third of total income for food purchases, the family would be eligible for the supplemental Federal aid. Stamps would be issued in an amount which, when added to the family's normal outlays for food, would equal the cost of the basic diet. The WFA would administer the program through existing state and local agencies.

The WFA estimated at $646 a year the current cost of the basic diet for an average family of four, and concluded that such a family would need an annual income of at least $2,350 to buy that amount of food.

Not Politically Ambitious, Miss Sumner to Retire

MILFORD, Ill., Jan. 6 (AP)—Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, Illinois' only Congresswoman, said last night that at the end of this, her third term, she would "return to my private activities."

Miss Sumner, a lawyer and former county judge, said she was not "politically ambitious." She has been an outspoken opponent of the Administration.

No candidates have announced for the Republican nomination in her district.

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Young Marilyn Quinn Comes From Very Talented Family

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a mother who used to be a star ballerina, a father who is a successful attorney, and a brother who was a champion athlete in college, it is little wonder that pert little Marilyn Quinn has jumped right into a featured role in Ice-Capades of 1944.

If this family background of hers is not reason enough for her success, her own is, for this capable miss brings to her new profession a wealth of diversified talent which eminently equip her for her job.

Studied Piano

To begin with, she has studied piano for 10 of her 17 years. As long as she can remember she took ballet lessons. Off and on she took up tap dancing and dabbled in amateur theatricals. And of course she has spent considerable time in figure skating—all of which explains why George Tyson, advance booking agent for Ice-Capades, hurriedly steered her into the show after he had first seen her in action.

Tyson watched her compete in the national amateur figure skating championships at Madison Square Garden last spring. Not an expert skater, but a good one, Marilyn brought into her free skating a combination of her knowledge of music, dancing, and acrobatics, and her insertion in the show in a featured role was only a matter of course.

The youngster, a little five-foot one-inch miss who barely comes up to your shoulder but who surprises you with her sense, takes to her new calling naturally. Her mother starred on Broadway under the same name of Orpha Hewes and is an accomplished pianist in her own right. The family is a talented quartet.

Champion Wrestler

It is easy to tell her brother, Bill, is the apple of her eye. A champion wrestler in his class at Colgate, and a cross-country runner and pole vaulter to boot, Bill is now in the U. S. Air Forces.

Talk of college makes Marilyn's eyes light. A graduate of the Professional Children's School in New York, she had already passed her entrance examinations to Syracuse, and was fully prepared to go there when she was signed by Ice-Capades last June. Even today she has not altogether lost sight of college, for some day—and not too far distant—she hopes to enter that university.

In college she plans to study dramatics and fine arts, and just so she will not lose touch she is planning now to open a correspondence course in those and related subjects. In this way she figures she will promote even further her plans for later life, in which she wants to teach skating.

No Big Titles

Marilyn never won any big titles. She turned professional too soon, and she really only turned pro because most of the amateur competitions have been suspended for the duration. She did win the club championship at Rye, N. Y., and she was runner-up to Ann Robinson of New Haven in the Eastern States junior competition. No less a personage than Boston's own Edi Scholdan, who gave her lessons at Lake Placid, termed her a girl with unusual promise, and Edi takes pride in her achievements in the show.

Marilyn is not as big as Evelyn Chandler, but her skating has been compared to hers. Like Evelyn she leans to the more spectacular, rather than to the technical, and like the famous Chandler she sells her act.

For a youngster she is doing all right, and it is up to her how far she will go. And with her background and her own sense and ability she should go far. Just remember her name.

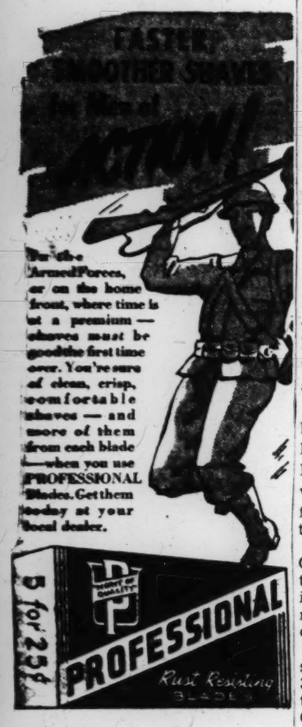
Wally Kilrea May Trade Ice Skates For Wings of Army

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6 (AP)—Wally Kilrea, star of the Hershey Bears' ice hockey team, would like to trade his skates for a pair of Army Air Corps wings.

Called to Harrisburg today for his final draft examination, the leading scorer in the American Hockey League said he hoped he would be assigned to the air forces if he is accepted for military service.

Kilrea, 34, is a native of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, but is subject to the draft since he makes his home in the United States. He is married and the father of a 10-year-old son, Wally, Jr.

His total score so far this season of 13 goals and 26 assists for 39 points is three points better than that of his closest rival, Gaston Gauthier, another Hershey player.



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Accent on Youth

Marilyn Quinn

Just 17 years old, this newcomer to Ice-Capades of 1944 is proving a favorite with skating fans in her "Junior Miss" number. A native of Syracuse, N. Y., Marilyn some day hopes to go to the university there. Ice-Capades continues at Boston Garden through next Wednesday.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Did Ross Outsmart Adams?

There were questions and discussions all along the hockey front today over whether Jack Adams of Detroit or Art Ross of the Bruins got the better of the Flash Hollett-Pat Egan trade.

Actually both Ross and Adams are quite pleased with themselves. Jack would be more so if Flash would report to the Red Wings instead of staying home in Toronto, but he still feels that Hollett will be better in Detroit than was Egan. And Ross, who has been dissatisfied with Flash most of the season, thinks Pat will be a boost for the Bruins.

Right now it appears to this observer that Ross has gained the more. Pat is younger than Flash; he is a steadier defenseman; he has the personality to develop into another Eddie Shore; he can body-check effectively; and despite Hollett's tremendous popularity with the fans here, Pat can win them over.

Wealth of Color

Egan brings a wealth of color to Boston, something the Bruins could have had more of lately. He is big, rugged, and as strong as the horses he used to drive when he worked as a harvest hand in Alberta. He loves to play hockey, especially if he is allowed a free rein. He didn't like playing in Detroit, because Adams tied him to the blue line.

The Bruins all feel that their new boy will help not only the team but the box office as well. He skates like Shore, sort of as though he were trying to stride and sit down at the same time. He likes to roar up and down the ice, and he will carry the puck all night if anybody will let him. He has a booming shot—he even scored a winning goal from the blue line on Frankie Brimsek here in Boston, the drive traveling so fast that Brimmie never had a chance to move for it.

To Wear No. 2

In all, this Martin Joseph Egan has the chance to take over the spot in Boston's hockey heart held so long by that other wheat farmer from Alberta. He will even wear Shore's old No. 2, and if you let your imagination run riot some night, you might even think the Edmonton Express were running on schedule again.

Egan is tickled pink to be coming to the Bruins, which is the right frame of mind for him to be in to play his best hockey. Ross knows his box office value and isn't likely to curb him too much, only enough for the good of the team.

He is a little older now and a whole lot smarter, but he is still just as cocky as he was when he broke into the major league with Red Dutton's Amerks. They tell the story of how Red was directing the veteran Tommy Anderson how to play for certain fellows and Egan broke in with, "That's just what I've been telling him too." And before the amazed Dutton could ask him since when was he running the team, he add, "He's my protege."

Conserved His Strength

He used to flop onto the first seat he reached when he came off the ice, making all who followed climb over him. He said it conserved his strength to sit down immediately—and that from a guy who is strong enough to heft a bull.

He used to be booed here at the Garden, but that was really a mark of his ability. Only the outstanding players ever get that treatment from the fans, for they're the ones who usually are raising the dickens with the Bruins. But the boos will change to cheers now, if he lives up to expectations, and there appears to be every chance that he will.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	18	2	3	39	111	47
Boston	12	9	4	28	125	115
Toronto	12	11	2	26	108	100
Chicago	10	13	0	20	91	102
Detroit	7	11	4	18	76	95
New York	4	17	1	9	76	128

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 5

East

Penn State 37, New York U. 36.
St. Joseph's 66, Philadelphia Navy Yard Marines 47.
Pittsburgh 63, Carnegie Tech 33.
Drew 75, Webb 30.
Columbia 49, Stevens Tech 37.
Cathedral College (N. Y.) 42, Columbia Naval Officers 38.
Canisius 53, Camp Cuktissair 29.
Curtis Bay C. G. 51, Ft. Belvoir 30.
St. Francis 46, Cathedral (Brooklyn) 33.
Boston C. G. 60, Camp Endicott 53.
Pennsylvania 52, Princeton 46.
St. John's 45, City College New York 38.
Yale 61, Camp Thomas 53.
Camp Edwards, Mass. 69, Tufts 48.
Hobart 70, Fort Ontario 21.
Muhlenberg 40, Swarthmore 38.

Middlewest

Depauw Y-5 60, Wabash 49.
Camp Ellis (Ill.) 63, Toledo U. 34.
Indiana State 51, Evansville 39.
Macalester, Minn., Teachers 44, St. Olaf 36.
Ohio Northern 44, Bluffton 37.
Drake 48, Simpson 30.
Peru, Neb., Tea. 47, Bruning Air Base 16.
Hamline 51, River Falls, Wis., Tea. 46.
Fort Leavenworth 43, Washburn 23.
Fort Benjamin Harrison 61, Anderson (Ind.) 34.
Wichita, Kan., Cessna 38, Hutchinson Naval Air 24.
Wichita Boeing 33, Wichita Beech 31.

South

Norfolk Naval Training 97, Camp Peary 39.
Virginia 39, North Carolina 34.
West Virginia 53, West Virginia Tech 28.
Norfolk Naval Air 62, Duke 38.
North Carolina Navy 67, Maxton Army Air Base 38.

Southwest

Rice 46, Baylor 37.
Texas 49, Southwestern (Tex.) 48.
Bergstrom Field (Austin, Texas) 52, Kelly Field 37.

Lou Little Would Move Officials

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6

Chairman Lou Little of the football rules committee suggested that officials be kept off the field during games, adding that he would try to do something about it.

"I never could understand why the head linesman has to move in on top of the players," said the Columbia University coach, in writing to Dr. Clarence R. Rungee, natureopath and football enthusiast of this city.

Doris Jane Hart Junior Girls Net Star in Rankings

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Doris Jane Hart, Miami, Fla., has been named the number one player in the United States junior girls' tennis rankings and Margaret (Peggy) Welsh, Rollins College student, has been ranked No. 1 in the Middle States women's tennis stafidings.

Mrs. Harrison Smith, chairman of the National Girls' Ranking Committee, announced Miss Hart as the No. 1 junior player at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Pa., where Miss Hart won the national crown the past two years.

The 18-year-old tennis queen was unbeaten in junior ranks last year and is considered one of the nation's outstanding women contenders. Miss Hart shared doubles honors with Shirley June Fry, Akron, Ohio.

Miss Welsh, who was rated No. 3 in Middle States tennis last year, replaced Mrs. Frank Vosters, the former Bunny Harshaw, for the top ranking in the district, while her 15-year-old sister, Deborah, crashed the list of top ranking players by being named No. 10 on the list. The Philadelphia Interclub Women's Tennis Association announced the rankings. Both girls are daughters of District Court Judge George A. Welsh, Lima, Pa.

The junior girls' rankings, subject to ratification at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association later this month in New York, follow:

U. S. Girls Singles

1—Doris Hart; 2—Dorothy Head, Alameda, Calif.; 3—Shirley Fry; 4—Betty Rosenquest, South Orange, N. J.; 5—Lillian B. Lopaus, New York; 6—Marjorie J. Waite, Atlanta, Ga.; 7—Gloria Evans, Upper Montclair, N. J.; 8—Louise Snow, Bakersfield, Calif.; 9—Margaret Carey, San Diego, Calif 10—Constance Clifton, New Smyrna, Fla.; 11—Barbara Schofield, San Francisco, Calif.; 12—Barbara T. Talmadge, Santa Monica, Calif.; 13—Joanne Dunn, Des Moines, Iowa; 14—Noren Haney, Greenwich, Conn.; 15—Nancy Slaughter, Pensacola, Fla.; 16—Elaine Passow, Chicago; 17—Margaret Varner, El Paso, Texas; 18—Elsie Coates, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.; 19—Jean Rockey, Westfield, N. J.; 20—Barbara Wilkins, New Rochelle, N. Y.

U. S. Girls Doubles

1—Hart and Fry; 2—Rosenquest and Lopaus; 3—Head and Schofield; 4—Waite and Slaughter; 5—Cary and Talmadge; 6—Evans and Clifton; 7—Rockey and Wilkins; 8—Dunn and Bertha Scott, St. Louis, Mo.; 9—Snow and Ruby Matejka, Brownsville, Texas; 10—Betty Coumbe, Westfield, N. J., and Norma Defferman (home town unavailable).

Bassler Winner Of Medal Honors At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Medalist honors in the $12,500 Los Angeles golf championship were in the possession today of Harry Bassler, veteran professional of the local Fox Hills course, who fired a 72-70—142 yesterday to top a field of 109 qualifiers.

There wasn't anything steady about Bassler's performance. He was hot one minute, cold another. He bagged three birdies and nullified them with as many bogies on his first round, then was one under par on five holes and one over on three on the afternoon tour. At that, he finished two under par for Fox Hills.

This course, and Sunset Fields, where the other half of the group was competing, were slowed by recent rains, and there were very few sub-par rounds. Scores of 154 or better were necessary at Fox Hills and 161 at Sunset Fields.

Eddie Nowak of Los Angeles finished second with 69-74—143, along with amateur Bobby Rosberg of San Francisco, who had 70-73.

There was no action today but the qualifiers, plus 26 top ranking performers who were exempt from competing yesterday, will start into the championship round tomorrow at the Wilshire Country Club. There will be 18 holes a day through next Monday and the low scorer for the 72-hole competition will be awarded $4,375 in war bonds.

After Saturday's round the field will be cut to 60.

There were no big names in amateur or professional ranks who failed to get within the select circle. Such stars as Jug McSpaden, Ed Dudley, Leo Diegel, Willie Goggin, Johnny Bulla, George Von Elm and Harry Cooper, exempt from qualifying, were taking tuneups today at Wilshire, where the fairways were reported to be much faster, despite light rains last night.

Three amateurs led the qualifiers at the Sunset course—Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles, Ray Sleppy of Torrance, Calif., and Ernie Pieper of San Francisco, former California amateur titleholder. They were two over par with 146's.

Reds' Secretary

CINCINNATI (AP)—Bill McCorry, manager of the Ogden, Utah., baseball club, 1939-42, was named traveling secretary of the Cincinnati Reds, to serve during the absence in military service of Gabe Paul.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 5

Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 2.

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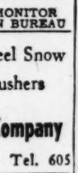
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4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

The KINGSBURY Shop
•
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
•
Phones Post Road, Stamford 4-1539; Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
••ONE PARK ROW••
PHONE 4-1193

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
"KENWOOD"
Famous Blankets
100% All Wool
Bindings of Rayon Satin
Blue, Rose, Green, and Peach
$14.98

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

"ZORIC"
Dry Cleaning
is the best there is
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

SPODE
THE FINE ENGLISH DINNERWARE
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
159 BANK STREET

SPECIAL SALE
of All Merchandise
During January
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Buy Our "SUTTON" Blankets
They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool — 25% cotton — 50% rayon. Size 6 ft. x 7 ft. $5.50 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
BUY WAR BONDS

SEE NEXT PAGE

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
Extends the Greetings of the Season

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

HOAG & TAYLOR
54 State Street
We wish our patrons
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS 1944
and wish to thank them for their past patronage.

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at Janes
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE OF WINTER FASHIONS
AT 25% TO 50% OFF

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

FINE FURNITURE
QUALITY, for those who are particular, is not high priced at
L. J. HOVER'S
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 Central Avenue Phone 8-3824

AUBURN

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

• *Super! Special! Startling!*
COAT CLEARANCE!
150 UNFURRED COATS
½ PRICE!
ALL FURRED COATS
20% to 50% OFF
ALL SIZES
• You, too, can say, *"Charge it!"*
MORTON COY.
37 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
845 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT ST.

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

The Unconquerables
Watch for "The Unconquerables"
Coming to McLean's January 10th.
McLEAN'S
It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want at
THE FAIR STORE

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6260

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

The NOSEGAY Inc. Flowers
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850 Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"S. H." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO (Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $14.45
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545 WA 4600

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-rut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circ'e Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
Written guarantee one year
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call nearest branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-45 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8555

INSURANCE
An Important Investment to Protect Assets
EDWARD F. WOOD
Flushing, N. Y.
146-43 Beech Avenue FL. 3-1055

FOREST HILLS

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

MAJESTIC • ORION
Cleaner Dyer Tailor
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 7220 Austin St. Bou. 8-1216
REGO PARK 98-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7300

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Home of Permanent Waves

31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 5875

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

E. L. DURKEE & COMPANY
Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Mill and Factory Supplies
Housewares
13 N. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.
'Phone 2228

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Pianos • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1415
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Hempstead 8246-J. Hours daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
Shop Monday through Thursday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Friday Noon to 9 P. M.
Saturday 10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
When Shopping by Phone
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

Phone HEmpstead 2046
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
200 FULTON AVENUE

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
207 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

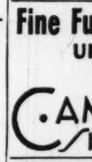
HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA



Have a MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047 for Appt.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing, Cleaning, Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
71-14 35th Avenue
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Ja. 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALFRED & CHARLES
hairdressers
Individual Permanent Waving
Tel. REpublic 9-0500 89-58 165th St.

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture and Floor Covering
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour.
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

LARCHMONT

STOCK REDUCING
Sale
A group of dresses and jumpers reduced for immediate clearance. Excellent values.
THE CLOTHES LINE
DRESS AND APRON SHOP
1965A PALMER AVENUE

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.70 $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

The Perfect Gift
A PERMANENT
Artistic Beauty Culture at the
POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1523

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Distinctive COATS and GOWNS SUITS
Reasonably priced.
13 Gramatan Avenue Opp. Proctor's

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
125 Gramatan Avenue

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
for formal occasions
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Proctor Building
MO 8-8616 MO 8-9639

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	U	S	A	N	N	A
O	L	D	▨	A	I	R
A	M	▨	T	▨	B	C
P	▨	C	A	B	▨	H
▨	T	A	H	I	T	I
C	▨	P	R	O	▨	V
L	I	T	▨	L	E	E
I	▨	A	G	O	▨	S
F	R	I	N	G	E	▨
F	▨	N	A	Y	▨	B
O	G	▨	T	▨	O	E
R	U	N	▨	U	N	A
D	N	I	E	P	E	R

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Good Things to Eat Always Low in Price Come See!
Prove it to yourself
GEO. W. LOFT MARKETS
226 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

H & J SERVICE STATION
Conserve with
SINCLAIR OPALINE
"E" MOTOR OIL
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5413
639 NORTH AVENUE

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(CORNER CHURCH STREET)

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TREFEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREFEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREFEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

JANE BATES JONES
Fine Millinery
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

MEN'S WEAR
Overcoats and Suits
$35.00, $40.00, $45.00 and up
Large selection of fine all-wool clothing
Alterations free.
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
WARTIME "TOPS"
Laundering & Dry Cleaning
BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Blue Point 420, Center Moriches 56

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Whitman's and Schrafft's Candies
Keep fresh in our Refrigerated Candy Cabinet
LUNCHEONETTE
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Ave., Pelham 65, N. Y. Ph. Pelham 8-1852

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

WOLF'S LANE PRODUCE MARKET
BERT'S—QUALITY BUTCHER
The Best of Everything for the Table
Tel. Pel. 8-0124—0125 91 Wolf's Lane

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Annual Clearances
Now Going On!
Fur Trimmed and Casual Coats
Girls' Coats, Sportswear, Hats
and many other clearances in other departments throughout the store . . . come in and see for yourself what savings you can make.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE
Up-To-Date Co.
January Clearance Sale
Now in Progress!
Up-To-Date Co.

OUR HALF-YEARLY
CLEARANCE
is now in progress
M. Shwartz & Co.
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

A Tempting Change
Our Variety of Plain and Filled
DONUTS and CRULLERS
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3324

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
ESSO MOTOR OIL
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure.

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

Resolution #1 for 1944
BUY MORE WAR BONDS!
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main Street Phone 816

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1573
59 Cannon Street Phone 3337

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

RICHMOND HILL

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0082

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

ROCHESTER

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
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PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Nicaragua marked the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and its own declaration of war against the Axis powers with a postage affirmation of its confidence that the democracies will win the war. First day covers reaching this country bear two regular postage and two air-mail stamps, all of the same design, issued by the Central American republic to commemorate the anniversary. The stamps feature the flags of the Allies atop a global map of the world. The Nicaraguan coat of arms appears above the flag while below the world map is a red "V" and the word "Victoria." Across the top of the stamps is the inscription: "Nicaragua Confia en el Triunfo de la Democracia" (Nicaragua is confident of the triumph of democracy). Regular postage issues are 10-centavos purple and 20-c coffee while air-mail values are 40-c green and 60-c pale blue.

♦ ♦ ♦

At least three stamps of Italy have been surcharged by the Allied Military Government for use in occupied Italy in addition to the nine special issues printed in this country and placed in use as soon as the Allies invaded Sicily. Stamps known to have been overprinted with the words "Governo Militare Alleato" (Allied Military Government) in orange or blue are values of 20-centesimi (head of Julius Caesar), 35-c ("Italia") and 50-c (King Victor Emmanuel III). Additional values are expected to be surcharged, according to information received from Italy.

A letter accompanying a block of four of each of the three values received in this country explained that the stamps are to be used only as extra postage on postal cards of 15 and 30-c denominations. The cards bear the inscription "Vinceremo," or "We Will Win" on their face.

The nine previous special issues inscribed "Allied Military Postage" and carrying centesimi and lire values will be listed in the United States section of the next Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, says Editor Hugh M. Clark. They will be classified as an "occupation" series rather than military stamps since they were issued for both civilian and soldier use.

♦ ♦ ♦

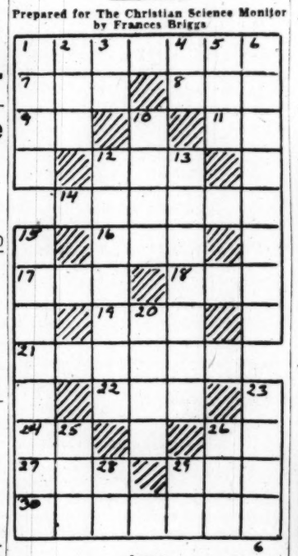
Just received from Argentina is a new 5-centavos gray-black stamp issued to commemorate "export day" and picturing the port of Buenos Aires as it appeared in 1800. The dates "1809-1943" and the words "Dia de la Exportacion" appear at the top of the stamp.

♦ ♦ ♦

From Panama come two new portrait stamps, a three balboas olive green picturing Alejandro Melendez and a five balboas blue portraying Ernesto T. Lefevre.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is to be Figaro's bride in "Marriage of Figaro"?
7—How would you describe a nonagenarian?
8—What is the body of the earth's atmosphere?
9—Exist.
11—What is westernmost province of Canada (abbr.)?
12—What is a kind of public vehicle?
14—What is chief and largest of Society Islands?
16—What is used in contrast with "con"?
17—Kindled.
18—Cork, Ireland, is on what river?
19—Past.
21—What is an ornamental border of hanging threads or cords?
22—A negative vote is what?
24—What king of Bashan was one of last representatives of giant race of Rephaim?
26—Old English (abbr.).
27—Sprinters do what?
29—Who is heroine of Canto I of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
30—What is third largest river of Europe?

Down
1—What is a chemical combination of fats and alkali?
2—What German city is situated on Danube at foot of Swabian Alps?
3—Big Stone Lake lies between Minnesota and what State (abbr.)?
4—What is the symbol for natrium?
5—Point of a pen is what?
6—What do you call a collection of public documents preserved by a government?
10—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
12—Who would command a troop of soldiers?
13—What is the science of life?
15—What is first name of Odets, American dramatist?
20—What is a minute, two-winged, diurnal fly?
23—"Winnie-the-Pooh" is a tale of what creature?
25—Blunderbuss is what?
26—A monogiot is familiar with how many languages?
28—Symbol for nickel is what?
29—Aloft.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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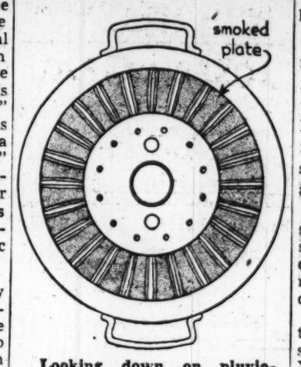
FREE CATALOG — Send postcard for illustrated list of 27 popular Whitman Coin Holders and Handbook of U. S. Coins. Learn how these low-priced accessories can double your coin collecting enjoyment. WHITMAN PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 1304, Racine, Wis.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Rain Gauge Can Record the Time of Rain or Snow Fall?

We long have had gauges which measure the amount of precipitation, but it has always been up to the weather man to keep a constant vigil if he wanted to be able to note the hour at which the rain



Looking down on pluvio-chronograph with lid removed.

or snow started to fall and the hour the precipitation ceased.

Today, however, thanks to the pluvio-chronograph devised by Dr. Hans Neuberger of the Pennsylvania State College, the weather man is released from that particular responsibility.

The time-recording rain gauge has 24 glass plates whose upper surface has been smoked, mounted about the circumference of a circular disc mounted under the lid of the gauge.

This disc makes one twenty-fourth of a revolution each hour, turning just enough so that each hour a new plate is exposed to a slot in the top of the instrument, through which the rain or snow (if any) will fall.

By examining the smoked plates at the end of each 24-hour period, it may be determined at a glance at what hour the precipitation began and how many hours it continued, and also if there were intermittent showers or snow flurries during the 24-hour period.

How Sound Waves Can Detect Flaws in Automobile Tire Casings?

No, Imogene, the inspector does not merely yell into the tire casing, "Are you all right?" and listen while the casing replies, "Yeh, I'm all right!" On the contrary, the inspector not only refrains from shouting but fails to employ any audible sound at all.

The new tire-testing device uses supersonic vibrations. These are sound waves of such high frequency that they are beyond the range of the human ear and are, consequently, inaudible.

These supersonic vibrations detect flaws in automobile tires somewhat in the manner in which X-rays (which are a form of invisible light) probe into metals and expose their hidden flaws.

The tire to be tested is suspended on a pair of rollers or pulleys in such a manner that the bottom portion of the tread is emersed in a trough of water. The supersonic vibrations are transmitted through the water and the casing (as the tire revolves slowly on the pulleys) and are picked up after passing through the rubber by a microphone in the tire.

As long as the structure of the tire is normal and solid, the supersonic waves reach the microphone with sufficient intensity to enable the intensified or amplified current from the microphone to keep a green lamp lit. If, however, there is a flaw in the tire carcass, this breaks the continuity of the transmitted waves reaching the microphone and causes a warning red light to flash.

W. P. Keasbey.

Drawn by Charles Allen

"Every time the ration board turns him down for more gas he starts these silly experiments again!"

Drawn by Reamer Keller

"This used to be the end of a ski jump"

Fireproof Paint Made of Garnets

Associated Press Features

Akron, Ohio

A new kind of paint, made of crushed industrial garnets and a new resin that won't burn, has been produced for the U. S. Navy.

The paint is used to cover steel decks, to render them non-slippery regardless of wet or oil, and immune to the tremendous heat of bomb, shell and torpedo flashes which set ordinary paint to burning furiously.

Goodyear produced the new material, under the name of Dektred. It can be put on with a trowel, or like ordinary paint by spraying. The garnets come from North Creek, New York. The paint is used on weather and flight decks especially, gun emplacements, and in quarters, passageways, landings and stairways.

The thickness is about 10 times that of ordinary paint, which spreads from one to three thousandths of an inch thick. The microscopic garnets stand a crushing weight of two-and-a-half tons per square inch.

In a scrubbing test, 1,000,000 scrubs by a brush wore away the fibers of 10 brushes and left the garnet paint unchanged. The Goodyear scientists think the great durability is due to the fact that the garnet points sticking out above the resin which binds them, hold all the weight, without letting soles get down to the binder.

This resin bonds to steel. It can also be used on wood, concrete and some other types of surfaces. It resists oil, grease, salt, sulphur, soap and other cleaners.—H. W. Blakeslee.

Letters That Help

East Hartford, Conn.

"A week ago I wrote a letter to our local newspaper addressed to the 'Letters of the People' column. In the letter I commented on the genial personality of my local bus driver, stating that he was always cheerful and extremely courteous, and that at a time like this when most people are tense and impatient his neighborly manner deserved tribute. The letter was printed and I forgot about the matter. Today, I found a letter in the mailbox from the manager of the bus company thanking me for my commendation and asking me to send them the bus operator's name so that they could in some way reward him."

—Mrs. W. L. A.

Panhandle Plant

A plant to make battery carbon for dry cells, capacity a million pounds a year, has just been completed at Pampa, Texas, near the Panhandle petroleum fields.

NEWS ITEM- WASHINGTON:- CONGRESS STILL WRANGLES ABOUT GIVING THE SOLDIERS A VOTE
GIVE THEM THE OTHER HAND
SOLDIERS' VOTE
CONGRESS
I.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Seemed to Think It Was Important*

By Rodgers

Sponge taught me a lesson yesterday.
I was so busy wishing I had something really important to do she had to remind me of a simple little thing like meeting the Boss after school!
And some of those simple little things I do seem to be rather important at that!
If you can judge by the thanks I get for doing them.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bo'sun Is Acquitted*

By The Hagers

Ted Webb and I took up the hunt Down on the Drakeville water front.
The Bo'sun was nowhere in sight. Said Ted, "Let's call it off tonight!"
Then, in a little candy shop, We saw the Bo'sun drinking pop.
Said Ted, "I wronged your friend, I fear. No pirate would be found in here."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor's Responsibility

After all the critics of General Marshall's now famous statement about the rail crisis aiding the enemy have had their say, the statement remains like a mountain when the storm passes. The fact is that labor disputes, whatever the provocation, do weaken the war effort. They do run the risk of prolonging the fighting and the casualty lists.

As Roscoe Drummond points out on this page, the General was deploring the situation, not blaming the situation on labor. But unless the President was wrong in seizing the railways, the main responsibility in this case goes back to the unions. And good may come from the incident if workers are awakened to their share of the blame for home-front strife.

It is true that the vast majority of workers have shown a high degree of patriotism and have co-operated in ways which ought to be more widely appreciated. When praise is accorded industry for the remarkable achievements of American war production it should be recognized that labor is a vital part of industry. The devotion of millions of workers as well as the know-how of management has made this production victory possible.

But in the public mind the picture is spoiled by strikes and threats to strike. Some employers strike in less publicized ways by refusing to work on vital war material until they get their price. Other producing groups "strike" in their own ways—as by blocking price controls and clipping quality—for higher prices. And many an average citizen strikes against the war effort by chiseling on gasoline or aiding the black markets. Yet trying to justify one failure by another is working in the wrong direction.

The controversy over whether the railway unions really intended to strike is equally negative in its effects. The claim of the President of the American Federation of Labor that "there never was the faintest possibility of an actual walkout" does not sit well. Some unions did give instructions to members that they were not to strike against the Government. Labor leaders claim the President need not have taken over the railroads, but the very instructions not to strike if the Government did take over implied that otherwise the strike order would go through, and two heads of unions insist it was no bluff.

It does not improve the situation to call it a bluff, as Mr. Green did. For the American people do not like to see their Government pushed around by any pressure group. And they do not like bluffing with a threat to paralyze war supplies. It would be well for labor to recognize that although the railway workers had followed the legal procedures for bringing their case to attention and had been put off for more than a year by the Government, it was a mistake to threaten a strike.

Even as a bluff it did injure American morale and it risked the seizure of the roads, which may be read abroad as indication of extreme dissension and weakness in America. The best thing now is for labor and every other section of the community to make it plain that America has not been and will not be divided and weakened by any special or group interest.

Help Bridge That Gap

Private industry and the Federal Government should not be expected to shoulder the entire burden of postwar employment. American municipalities which are not spending money for ordinary improvements because of the scarcity of labor and the shortage of materials have an opportunity to set aside reserves now so that they may be able to finance public construction on a pay-as-you-go basis when workers leave the war plants and doff the uniforms of the services.

The announcement that thirteen States during the past year authorized municipalities to establish postwar reserves, in addition to seven others which had previously acted, should be an incentive to State legislatures convening this year. The statutes so far enacted permit annual levies, created by vote of the local governing body or of the electorate.

Besides street and sidewalk, which has been almost neglected in most American cities for several years, proposed municipal postwar projects include airports, slum clearance, subways, and improvement of local transportation facilities.

One way to help prevent revival of the WPA and all it entailed, is for cities to set aside funds now to bridge the gap while war plants convert to peacetime status.

Winter Offensive

The Russian armies appear to have succeeded in achieving what presumably was the first objective of their winter offensive, namely, the splitting of the German forces into two parts, one in the North and one in the South with marshes dividing them, the Baltic hemming them on the North and the Carpathian Mountains on the South.

It remains to be learned how this success affects the total Nazi position and how it relates to the impending Anglo-American invasion. Precise answers must await the perspective of history. We need to know whether the Germans have been executing a skillful defensive tactic while withdrawing to the line so often mentioned prior to opening of the Soviet winter offensive, the line running from Memel south to Lwow and the Carpathians. This line is, of course, still far to the west of present Russian drives, west of the marshes, and is a line where a continuous front with lateral rail connections are available.

Such a German line would offer advantages in shortness, would improve German communications while extending those of Russia, and would, on balance, present a more trim situation in the East. And that is a stark necessity from the German viewpoint while contemplating invasion from the West.

It sacrifices, however, the great German hopes for Ukrainian foods, for any chance at Baku oil; it leaves the Russian threat lively and constant. Moreover, it throws Rumania and the Balkans open to the sort of Russian drive that might easily become a pincers were Britain and America to move in from the South.

For the moment, the central question is, how effectively has this Russian offensive hurt the Germans in men, material, and morale? It's an imponderable that might give realistic pause to the enthusiasm with which Americans read the daily headlines, for it's a question that probably will not be fully answered until the troops charge up the Channel beachheads.

Pravda and Mr. Willkie

The Pravda burst at Wendell Willkie is one of those things, like the Willkie article which provided the occasion for it, that are better adapted to home consumption than international discussion. Much more is being read into each article than the writer could have intended. Neither was well designed for foreign ears.

If Mr. Willkie could have foreseen what meanings the Russians would have read into some of his statements he surely would have deleted or modified them. For the total effect of his article was to plead for understanding of Russia. If the writer of the Pravda piece, or his political directors, could appreciate the full impact of the blast on American opinion, they too would doubtless have considered its publication more carefully.

This is not to say that the Pravda article was just a brainstorm of a political writer. Most Americans will believe the Pravda article to have been a carefully planned diplomatic gesture, probably directed elsewhere than simply at the person of Wendell Willkie.

But they will observe that if Mr. Willkie can be said to "interfere" in Russian domestic affairs by his reference to the Baltic States question, then the Pravda writer can at least be suspected of interference in American internal affairs by attempting to influence the outcome of the approaching Presidential election.

Mr. Willkie in any event did not make the serious mistake the Pravda writer did, namely, of underestimating the forces of isolationism in the United States which will seize on anything handy, like border questions and particularly the Pravda article, to activate suspicion of America's Allies and so defeat the hope of postwar collaboration.

Possibly one of the two most useful things that could be done at this moment would be to assure the Russians that Mr. Willkie's article did not create in the United States—even among newspapers most sincerely, and even traditionally, appreciative of the Soviet Union—quite the impression it created in the Pravda office. The other most useful thing might be to urge Americans not to build up an argument over Russia's future intentions, the basis for which must lie so deeply obscured by conjecture.

As must now be plain, one may read a great deal into either of the articles that might surprise those responsible for them.

Can He Cork It?

With a Hay Nonny-nonny

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

A great big fellow backed a truck up against my barn the other day and went up on the haymow with a pitchfork. He opened the big doors and began pitching out hay at a great rate. I never saw the fellow before, and naturally wondered about his presence.

I must confess that hardly anything goes on around here but I consider it carefully as Dispatch material, and this certainly seemed like a good situation to approach thoughtfully and make the most of. I climbed up in the mow, and the big fellow tossed me a nod most pleasantly, never missing a stroke with the fork.

"Hello," I said.

"Hello," he said.

"You probably know what you're doing," I said, "But I don't. Should I?"

"I've come for Joe's hay," he called. "Any objections?"

I couldn't be sure if his manner was blustery, but I noticed he was even bigger than I thought, so I steered a safe course. "None whatever, provided it's Joe's hay—but I just don't happen to think it is. You haven't made a mistake, have you?"

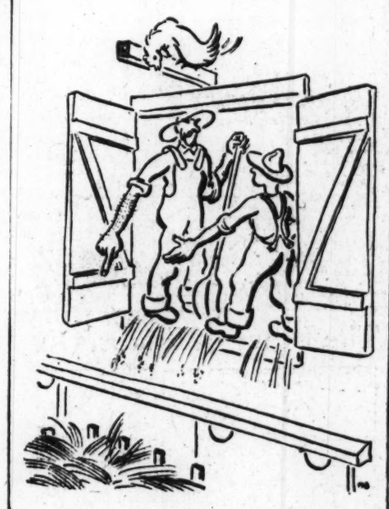
"Aren't you Ray Beech?"

"No."

"Ain't this the Beech place?"

"No."

He stopped pitching hay and leaned on the fork. "Who are you?" I told him. "This your barn?" I said it was. Without a word he jumped out in the truck, pitched the hay



back in the barn, closed the doors, and drove off. I wandered around trying to find something to do for the next hour or so, but I couldn't see for the life of me how I was going to make a Dispatch out of that—and yet it seemed to have elements worth developing.

Then he came back. He backed the truck in again, opened the doors, and began pitching the hay out. I climbed back up in the mow, and he grinned at me happily. "It's all right," he called, "Charlie Graham says it's all right."

"Who is Charlie Graham?"

"Don't you know Charlie?"

"No."

"Well, he's a blacksmith; he says it's all right."

I told him I guessed he'd better wait a minute—it wasn't altogether all right, and this was still my barn and my hay.

Then I learned that this was Charlie's hay—or rather it was until Joe Parker bought it. Well, Joe bought five tons of it, and paid $5 down and was to pay $6 a ton when he got it, and my present visitor was hauling it for Joe. Later he was to get the other five tons for Charlie, next week sometime. At first he thought this was the Beech place, because Ray Beech owned the hay first, and somebody said it was in Ray's barn, and he thought this was where Ray lived. But Charlie set him straight—and this was it, all right enough.

About that time I had a trickle of enlightenment, and I said let's go in and call Ray up and find out what the story is. Then we cleared everything up, and it was fairly simple. Last April I sold four tons of hay to Frank Barstow, and he was to pay as he took it at $12 a ton. But Frank got drafted, never took any, and is in England. His wife needed some money, and she didn't know any different, so she sold the four tons to someone, and someone sold it to someone else, and eventually it was the property of a man at Litchfield Four Corners. Someone sued him, and took all he had, and a lawyer named Judd kept the hay for his fee. The lawyer gave it to his brother-in-law, and the brother-in-law swapped it with Ray Beech for six cords of wood. By this time the original quantity had increased to ten tons, and the price had fluctuated accordingly. Since no one thought to confer with me, I had decided Frank wouldn't need hay in England, and I sold it to a man in Topsham who came and got it the same day—cash in hand.

The big fellow waggled his head thoughtfully as the various transactions came to light, and finally said, "I guess it ain't all right, then." I said, "No, I guess it ain't," and he pitched the hay back in again, closed the doors, and drove away.

The only point in relating all this is to show that life continues to be interesting in these parts.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Constant Friend

It has been said that man's best friend is his dog.

But a good book—one of the great classics—is far more entertaining, more instructive, more constant and lasts much longer.

Friends, even the dearest, come and go through the years . . . sometimes they cease to be friends and become enemies . . . sometimes they go out of our lives . . . usually they lack the capacity to be entirely satisfactory. . . .

We can learn a great deal from only a few human friends, and from most of them we can frankly learn nothing.

Some of our friends are good for us and, unfortunately, some of them have a bad influence.

The conversation of some of our friends is enlightening and uplifting, but too many of them are rather dull—if truth is to be told.

But how different, for instance, is a great book like the Holy Bible!

Here is a work that contains everything; that gives pleasure, instruction and inspiration with every reading; a book that constantly reveals something new; that runs the whole gamut of human emotions. . . .

If you are surrounded by the great books, you are encircled by great friends who make no demands upon you, who comfort, instruct, and amuse you, and never desert you.

Are you cultivating these constant friends who give everything and take nothing except a little time?—*Pittsburgh Courier.*

For the Peace Treaty

To make assurance doubly sure of peace and justice to all the peoples of the world, there should be a clause in the postwar peace settlement, stating in unequivocal terms, that nowhere on earth shall there be a poll tax or any other kind of a tax imposed as a qualification for voting. In other words, every citizen must be allowed to express his or her opinion at the polls, regardless of his or her standing financially, in the blue book, or elsewhere. To do less than this would make a farce of democracy.—*Renville (Minn.) Star Farmer.*

The Marshall Incident at First Hand

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

To those who were present when the "responsible authority" gave a soldier's candid estimate of the relation of home-front problems to battle-front casualties, the bitter and blurred controversy which has followed seems no more than one part fact to twenty parts mud.

The vagueness and inaccuracy of the public discussion have sprung in large part from the anonymity of the source of the news and from the fact that the author did not put onto the record a precise statement of what he wanted to say.

In the judgment of this correspondent, who witnessed this news in the making, the only weak thing about this forthright, exceptionally informed and single-purposed appraisal of the extent to which victory is delayed by home-front strife was its anonymity. Now this anonymity has slipped away through no fault of those who were bound in confidence, and the repeated references to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, as the "responsible authority" have gone undenied by any responsible authority.

The very exact but highly vital military point of the original oral statement has been both innocently and deliberately misstated in comment and attempted rebuttal. A. F. of L. President William Green chose to counter a solemn military warning with the charge that Labor was being unjustly attacked. War Analyst George Fielding Eliot thought it accurate to summarize the statement as referring to the propaganda value to the enemy of the "threatened railway strike."

* * *

The fact is the "responsible authority" did not attack Labor.

The truth is the "responsible authority" did not cite the "threatened railway strike" as of propaganda value to the enemy.

He explicitly stated—and I heard him—that the circumstance of the Army having to operate the railroads gave Germany a propaganda weapon which, at this time with Russo-Allied military might closing in on the Reich, would enable it to hold the satellite Balkan countries in the war longer and prolong the day of victory at a costly toll of American lives.

This was not an appraisal of the causes which brought the Army into operation of the railroads. This was not an attempt to allocate the responsibility, anywhere along the line of the home front, for creating the conditions which precipitated the Government's seizure of the railroads. This was a military estimate of the military effect of an accomplished fact which the very "responsible official" concerned with the lives it must take to win this war described as one of the greatest crimes committed against the American people.

The appraisal was strictly directed at the effect, not at the cause. The purpose was to give the Nation—whose moral unity can alone give the solution—a frank, faithful, fearless knowledge of what these conditions mean to the battle front. The object of this appraisal, based on military knowledge which few men in the world can command, was not merely to look back, not merely to lament spilled milk, but to look ahead, to help insure that these things don't happen again.

It isn't production that's at stake; it isn't transportation that's at stake; it's the war as it is being fought on the battle fronts and in the occupied and satellite countries that's at stake. The unnecessary delay of one minute in winning this war is too long. The unnecessary loss of one life in winning this war is too much.

* * *

Whether or not General Marshall said these things, that is exactly what he believes; that is exactly what he is doing everything in his power to avoid.

Is he wrong?

It is the judgment of every correspondent with whom I have discussed the subject that this incident has done more than any act, any speech, any law, any battle-front communiqué to put home-front strife on the spot, to bring home to the whole Nation—to the people, to the Administration, to the Parties, to the politicians—that from now on, with the climactic battles of the war in Europe about to begin, the first and final consideration are the lives of the men at the front.

I cannot escape the individual opinion that the "responsible authority" would have served his cause immeasurably better and would have more completely clarified the Nation's thinking if he had spoken on the record under his own esteemed name. We can be sure it wasn't from lack of courage or lack of conviction. Others have worn official anonymity threadbare.

But the warning had the heart and knowledge of truth in it.

The battle in Western Europe is about to begin in earnest. The single, simple need is to put an end to "me-first."

Italian Public Opinion

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Events in Italy tend to show that most Italians not only deplored Mussolini's entry into this war, but disapproved his previous wars also. In connection with the Ethiopian conflict, the State Department's recent publication, *Peace and War*, contains a document which so far seems to have escaped the critical scrutiny it deserves. This is the report dated September 10, 1935, made by Breckenridge Long, then American Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Long herein states his conviction that "The whole population, military and civilian, are in complete accord with Mussolini's policies as they seem to have developed up to now and as they are prospected for the future." This is inaccurate.

It is unfair to the Fascist-ridden Italians to picture them as having been in "complete accord" with Mussolini's desire for a war of conquest. Nor is it so certain that the military favored war. True, the people rallied momentarily to the government at the time of sanctions, but this was because of sanctions and not because of any desire for conquest. This rallying occurred after September 10, 1935.

Professor Salvemini (*Italian Fascism*) points out that a "deadly inertia" had overcome the bulk of the population. "At the same time, among the Fascists . . . a deeper and deeper restlessness was spreading. To restore his personal prestige, Mussolini needed a spectacular success and sought it in East Africa." Carl T. Schmidt (*The Corporate State in Action*) says: "No great popular enthusiasm for the African adventure had developed in Italy during the summer and early autumn of 1935." Indeed, there were signs of outright opposition, and "many business men and military experts had misgivings about the sanity of such a war." And Charles Morgan (*Spurs on the Boot*) declares: "The Italians did not want war." "The Italian general staff did not want war. The officers also talked openly even though they faced summary court-martial."

Now, one may retort that if the war was opposed at first, it was supported during sanctions; so what difference does it make? There are a number of explanations offered for this seeming inconsistency. Schmidt (*op. cit.*) states that sanctions turned an "unsavory colonial campaign" into a "sacred defense of the homeland against the evil forces of rich and selfish foreign powers."

This initial opposition and subsequent support are admirably reconciled by Arnold J. Toynbee (*Survey of International Affairs: Abyssinia and Italy*). He attests that both the war and sanctions "were decidedly unpopular with a majority of the Italian people," who naturally disliked these two policies which were each making life more difficult for them, and who resented "a foreign attempt to restrain and frustrate an enterprise of (their) own Government's of which (they) personally disapproved."

Perhaps one may find at least one of Mr. Long's sources of information concerning Italian public opinion in the Fascist-controlled press. He reports that the press in every issue gave expression of the national determination to go to war. It is only necessary to remark that it is at least questionable whether the press adequately reflects public opinion in a democracy, let alone in a dictatorship.

JOHN NORMAN
Syracuse, N. Y. — Syracuse University

"To Protect a Multitude"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The last paragraph of the editorial, "To Arm the People," in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor is timely and inspiring, like a call to active prayer to protect the multitude whose lives have been threatened in the coming battle of the second front.

"Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever." This kingdom, this power, this glory are round about these men. God's power is as mighty to protect a multitude as it is one man.

DAISY E. L. HARRIS
Orange, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....6.00 — One month.....1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.